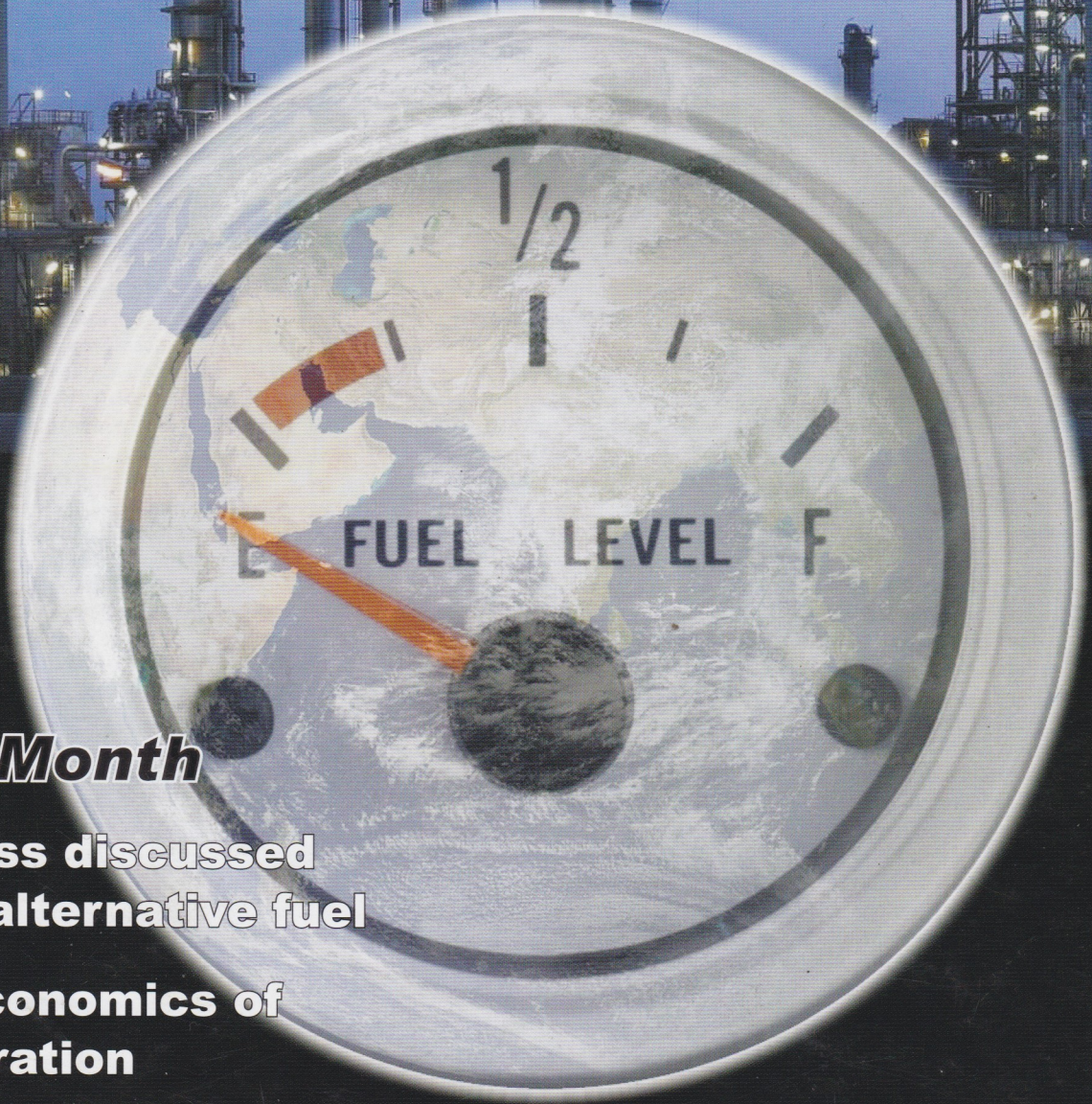
Identity

Magazine of the British National Party

June 2008 - Issue 91 - £2.40



This Month

Biomass discussed as an alternative fuel

The economics of immigration

Peak Oil Goes Mainstream

Nick Griffin returns to the subject of Peak Oil as the mainstream begin to debate the issue.

News

Kosovo Pipeline Explains Western Support

One reason why Britain, the US and Germany attacked the Serbs and supported the bandit-ridden Kosovo is an important trans-Balkan pipeline. It is known as the AMBO pipeline, after its builder and operator, the US-registered Albanian Macedonian Bulgarian Oil Corporation.

It will pump Caspian oil from the Bulgarian port of Burgas via Macedonia to the Albanian port of Vlora, for transport to European countries and the United States. The pipeline will become a part of the region's critical East-West corridor infrastructure. A US Trade and Development Agency paper published in May 2000 (when Serbia was being bombed) assessed that the pipeline is a US strategic interest.

In November 1998, Bill Richardson, the then US Energy Secretary, spelt out his policy on Caspian oil. "This is about America's energy security. It's also about preventing strategic inroads by those who don't share our values."

Eco-town Builder is Labour Donor

The Co-operative Group, one of Labour's biggest donors, is bidding to build an eco-town called Pennbury on land it owns near Stoughton in Leicester. According to Tom Peterkin of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Co-operative Party, which supports the Co-op Group's activities, sponsors 22 Labour MPs, including Phil Hope, the minister for the East Midlands - which includes Pennbury, and Ed Balls, the Schools Secretary. Mr Balls is married to Yvette Cooper, who announced the eco-town project to find 15 sites for environmentally friendly towns last year when she was Housing Minister.

Labour received £500,000 from the Co-op Group in 2005/06 and has a £13.5 million overdraft with the Co-operative Bank, an offshoot of the group.

UK Helicopter Industry 'Will Die'

A £1 billion contract for 70 Future Lynx helicopters is likely to be axed as the MoD struggles with a tightened defence budget. This could lead to the closure of the Westland helicopter plant in Yeovil, Somerset, with the loss of 800 jobs.



Some of the Lynx helicopters would be used by our soldiers in Afghanistan and the others were scheduled for the Royal Navy. The BNP applauds the decision to build two large aircraft carriers (even though much equipment will come from Thales of France), but their helicopters are now likely to be restricted. Also great demands will be placed on our destroyers for providing a protective screen for the carriers now that the order for advanced Type 45 air defence destroyers has been cut from eight to six.

Plane Hijacker Works for BA

Further evidence of the lack of control of airport security emerged last month when it was found that a former Afghan plane hijacker has been working at a British Airways training centre at Heathrow. Nazamudding Mohammidy was one of nine hijackers who threatened to blow up a plane and forced it to fly to Stansted Airport eight years ago. Sentenced to 30 months jail at the time, the hijackers had their conviction quashed and went on to win a High Court ruling on their "human rights" which prevented them from being deported.

US Banker is Brown Advisor

Jennifer Moses, a former managing director of Goldman Sachs, has been drafted in by Gordon Brown as an advisor on social policies to help revive his Government. She is married to Ron Beller, another former Goldman Sachs banker. His hedge fund company, Peleton Partners, collapsed recently after a massive gamble on US mortgages backfired.

Top QC Hired To Stop EU Referendum

The Government has hired one of the country's most expensive QCs, Jonathan Sumption, to represent it in the judicial review on the EU's Lisbon Treaty being brought by businessman Stuart Wheeler.

Mr Wheeler has been prominent in backing the call for a referendum on our accepting the latest EU treaty, promised to the electorate in Labour's last election manifesto.

It is expected that Sumption will bill the Government - that is the taxpayers - for at least £800,000, which shows how seriously they take Stuart Wheeler's case.

Taxpayers Fund Propaganda on Migrants

British taxpayers are also providing £400,000 to the Home Office to fund a television documentary that will aim to convince the public that it is beating the problem of illegal immigration. The eight-part series for Sky One, which follows immigration officers on their duties, is part of a propaganda drive by Jacqui Smith, Home Secretary to show how tough she is on illegal immigration.

Rural Town 25pc Immigrant

Boston, Lincs, is one of several rural towns suffering from the surge of East European EU migrants, mainly Poles and Czech; they make up 25pc of Boston's population. Most people do not object to them as fellow Europeans, but because employers are offering them virtually all the low paid jobs, which further depresses wage levels and because they are a strain on local schooling and health services.

A similar problem is developing in many other rural areas and small towns literally from Northern Scotland down to the Western tip of Cornwall. Mass immigration is no longer a big city problem, it's a growing crisis for us all where ever we may live.

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Opponents Praise BNP Election Success

With the passage of time the votes and seats obtained by the BNP in the London Mayoral election and the 650 plus local wards contested around the country look even better than they did on May 2nd. Although we had emphasised back in April that one London Assembly seat would be a victory, the feedback from Londoners who 'talked the talk' suggested that we could be looking at two or more seats. But for some reason not all those potential supporters "walked the walk". In all probability the main reason why Richard Barnbrook became our sole representative in the Assembly was, apart from having established his name and credibility as leader of the BNP opposition in Dagenham and Barking, all minor parties became subject to the big squeeze from Tory and Labour, with the result that many of our voters switched to popular Boris as having the best chance of ousting Red Ken.

This squeeze continued with the Crewe and Nantwich by-election with the majority of the media devoting mega space to the Tory come-back kids in their bid to scupper the chances for Brown's survival, let alone New Labour. If the BNP had contested this by-election, the squeeze factor would have probably been insurmountable in view of the minimum campaigning time that was available, and we would have been unlikely to have obtained the realistic target of 5 per cent to save the deposit. The media would have cottoned on to anything less as proof of our demise. This was demonstrated by the fact that although putting up quite a strong candidate, UKIP only managed 2.2 per cent at Crewe and the joke English Democrats party, with 275 votes, just managed to beat the Loony candidate by 39 votes.

For those cynics who may doubt the success that the BNP leadership and your editor are claiming for the recent elections, we recommend they look at what our enemies say about these results. The *Searchlight* organisation and the *Daily Mirror* through its Hope Not Hate campaign spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on a basically illegal campaign of besmirching us. In the May editorial of *Searchlight* magazine it said:

"Last month over 130,000 Londoners voted for the BNP, giving the far-right party one seat on the London Assembly. We are now entering very dangerous times as the BNP pushes towards European election success and all the financial and political capital that goes with it." Further on it added: "A tangible shift is occurring in British politics and it will quicken as economic conditions worsen. Unless we can get to grips with the reason why people are voting for the BNP, we shall see the party expand dramatically and this could happen as soon as next year's European elections."

In the Stoke-on-Trent paper *The Sentinel* of May 4th there was considerable comment on the BNP's success in increasing its number of councillors from six to nine. It revealed that the Stoke Central MP, Labour's Mark Fisher praised the BNP as "good local candidates who've worked harder than Labour."

In the same issue politics lecturer, Professor Mick Temple, gave his views on the Stoke election results. Talking of the Labour majority who still control the Council he said: "We deserve better. We deserve councillors working together for the best interests of our community and who listen to our views. The BNP, love them or loathe them, have succeeded by listening to their constituency. The members of our main political parties need to get their act together and do the same."

As a side issue, the fact that a provincial paper is prepared to publish some favourable comments on the BNP indicates that they have done some market research. The penny has dropped that many of their readers vote BNP, therefore as far fewer immigrants read their paper, don't insult your BNP readers! We recommend that *Identity* readers in other parts of the country make this point with their local press.

Lord Patel Cancels His Visit

Following the election, Labour's Baron Patel of Bradford, appointed by Hazel Blears as a community and local government ministerial advisor, was to visit Stoke to discuss the approach to dealing with violent extremism. The BNP Councillors were happy to meet him, particularly to discuss problems of Islamic extremism. However, the noble Lord refused to meet them or even let them observe the proposed meeting, with the result that his meeting was cancelled. Another own goal for Labour.

Returning to the effects of the big squeeze on the London votes, it is significant to note that the Lib-Dems (who dropped a third of their votes in Crewe) were pushed almost out of the picture in the London List Vote, where the BNP won eight wards compared to the Lib-Dems three and one ward for the Greens. Perhaps this was also a reflection on their Mayoral candidate Brian Paddick, the gay policeman with some rather leftish views. When interviewed on election night he said that he wanted to do more for the Black community in London who he thought "had a rough deal". When asked who his second vote was for he said: "the Left List" (ultra Marxists). And he wasn't joking.



John Bean

Peak Oil - Now They Believe Us

Gordon Brown may well go down in history as the luckiest Chancellor and the most unfortunate Prime Minister in British political history. Having waved the red budget box like a magic wand through a decade of debt-financed consumerist boom, he now glowers and twitches in the highest office in the land through an economic collapse - which is already acknowledged to be the worst since the Great Depression.

But for all his bad temper and misfortune, it came as some surprise to see Gordon Brown doing a passable impression of King Canute at the end of last month. The only difference was that the Danish king of pre-conquest England ordered the rising tide to turn back, knowing that it would not do so, as a lesson for his sycophantic courtiers. By contrast, the Scottish premier of occupied Britain appears to believe that his order to oil companies to increase production and lower costs might actually work.

Why the difference? Because Canute was a God-fearing man who knew that the natural order of things would not be overturned for man's pride, whereas Brown is an economist whose world view is built on the Law of Supply and Demand, and the fallacy that the supply can, in all cases, be manipulated to meet demand.

Because Canute's courtiers didn't believe him, the king got his feet wet proving his point. Because Brown and his ilk don't realise that economic fantasy is powerless to change physical realities, our whole society is being left in a position where untold numbers of people face being overwhelmed by a flood of consequences.

To hammer the point home, let's switch from thinking about having too much water to not having enough. Imagine that you are crossing the Sahara with Gordon Brown and a man from the French water company that now probably owns and controls your domestic water supply, who started the journey carrying a jerry can full of water (don't bother trying to construct a scenario under which you would have made such a shocking choice of travelling companions, just take it as an unfortunate given).

After several days in the baking heat, you and your companions realise that you've already used the majority of the water. What is left is near the bottom of the can so, in addition to being full of rust, it now takes significantly more effort from your tired limbs to hold it up so you can get a drink. Naturally, you are worried about the prospect of running out of water in the middle of the world's biggest desert.

Gordon, on the other hand, thinks he is an economist and believes that demand always creates supply. So, according to Brown, once you start getting thirsty, 'they' will find a way to get more water and increase the supply; 'they' in this case being the sweaty French capitalist holding the jerry can. The thirstier you get, the more supply should increase, and the more water will magically appear to meet your demand. There's nothing to worry about, trust the genius Brown!

Needless to say, no one in such an immediately and obviously precarious position for water would do so, and there are clear signs that more and more people are realising that Brown and the rest of the ruling elite cannot be trusted over the future reliability of our most important energy supplies either. Oil is in finite supply, and all the demand in the world won't create a drop more.

PEAK OIL - AGAIN

I make no apology for returning to the subject of Peak Oil, although the long-term reader can rest assured that this article covers new ground and does not simply rehash things we've already said. For newcomers to the subject, the feature box on page 6 gives a good and succinct introduction, and more can be found in the special section about it on our website.

The BNP first raised the problem of oil depletion and an inevitable future energy crisis in a front page article in *Freedom* in October 2002. We returned to the subject in even greater depth early in 2005, when our supposedly 'single issue party' tried to raise the threat as a serious general election issue, and we have maintained a special section on the subject on our website ever since.

One group of Peak Oil campaigners tried a different approach, submitting an online Downing Street petition calling on Gordon Brown to recognise that there is a problem:

"The world contains a finite quantity of oil and gas which will eventually 'run out' if we continue to use it. However, more important is to acknowledge that the rate of extraction (production or supply) of oil and gas will reach a peak from which it will decline, whilst demand continues to rise. There is growing concern in the scientific, business, ecological and other communities that the dates for peak oil and gas have already occurred, are currently occurring, or will occur in mere years not decades. We ask the Prime Minister to acknowledge and accept this argument, and to take immediate and responsible action to deal accordingly with the potential energy and associated crises it could create."

The response from Gordon Brown, made just before oil prices shot through the roof, highlights the extent to which he and his advisors are totally missing the point:

"The Government fully recognises that there is uncertainty around the issue of future global oil and gas production. However, on the balance of the available analysis and evidence, the Government's assessment is that the world's oil and gas resources are sufficient to sustain economic growth for the foreseeable future.

"As the International Energy Agency (IEA) notes in its 2005 publication, Resources to Reserves - Oil and Gas Technologies for the Energy Markets of the Future, the key problem is not the limit of e,

geological oil resources: 'The hydrocarbon resources around the world are sufficiently abundant to sustain likely growth in the global energy system for the foreseeable future.' Rather, the challenge lies in bringing these resources to market in a way that ensures sustainable, timely, reliable, and affordable supplies of energy."

The killer problem for Brown - and for those under his criminally incompetent rule - is not so much that the IEA was clearly wrong back in 2005, but that it now admits that it was wrong.

The root of the error was that, back then, the bright sparks at the Paris-based International Energy Agency, for reasons known only to themselves (but possibly involving sweeteners from oil companies whose share prices appeared at the time to be best underpinned by talk of steady business as usual) believed the reserve figures issued by the big oil producing nations of OPEC.

What many proper oil geologists have known all along, however, is that those figures are totally fraudulent, and have been since 1986, when OPEC decided to base their annual production quotas for each member state on their self-assessed oil reserves (shades of the sub-prime mortgage debacle!) Overnight, each OPEC country suddenly announced that its 'reserves' had doubled. It is entirely up to you whether you wish to see this as another example of abstract verbal formulae magically producing changes in the real world, or whether it leads you to conclude that these are people from whom you wouldn't buy a used camel.

Mr Brown appears to be one of those who takes the Tooth Fairy view, although the limited extent of his grasp on reality was further highlighted last month when he remarked angrily that it is "a scandal that 40pc of the oil is controlled by Opec."

Coming from a man with his finger on several nuclear triggers, this statement is actually rather frightening. For a start, since OPEC is a club for large oil producing nations, it isn't really surprising that its sider members control rather a lot of oil. It isn't a question of scandal; it's a matter of geology. Consider this while taking another look at that picture of young Gordon as a student activist and understand that the obvious intellectual crank loonball may have changed his image, but has not tightened his grip on reality.

The International Energy Agency, on the other hand, appears to be growing up. After years of Peak Oil denial, it announced on 21st May that it might have overestimated the capacity of oil-producing nations to open new fields to keep up with growing demand over the next decade. Global production, which the IEA previously reckoned could reach 116 million barrels a day by 2030, might not even make 100 million.

HARDER TIMES

Fatih Birol, the IEA's chief economist, said the oil industry has entered a time where it is harder to keep supply and demand in equilibrium. "When the price went up as a result of the Iranian revolution, demand went down," he added. "But what has happened in the last few years has not been in line with economic theory." That is because, as we have already noted, the economic theory in question bears more resemblance to tales of the Tooth Fairy than to geological reality

Just four days later, the *Observer* gave us more news about the IEA's U-turn: "The International Energy Agency has ordered an inquiry into whether the world could run out of oil. It will consider whether fears about global shortages are real.

"Observers say that the IEA, which provides authoritative research to OECD countries, is concerned that the supply of oil could fail to keep up with demand driven by the fast-industrialising economies of China and India. The investigation comes at a time of mounting concern that the sky-high price of oil could derail the global economy and plunge the world into recession. Oil hit $135 a barrel last month, the highest price on record, forcing airlines to cut back on flights to save fuel and pushing up the cost of living around the globe.

"Lawrence Eagles, head of oil markets research at the IEA, said the situation was complex but added: 'Our findings will form part of short- and long-term forecasts that we intend to publish in July and November. Up to now we have believed that supply can cope with demand. One caveat is that we don't know for certain whether estimates of reserves in countries such as Saudi Arabia are entirely accurate'."

This, as already noted, is a classic understatement, but at least the IEA has at last taken its head out of the desert sands. Even some of its superficially reassuring "it's not a geological shortage" noises are now in fact adding weight to the Peak Oil



» Soaring prices of oil and food are leading to economic dislocation and growing political unrest across the world. Nick Griffin assesses the extent to which this is the fault of 'greedy speculators' or the inevitable result of a far more serious structural weakness in the foundations of the modern industrialised world.

argument:

"IEA researchers have warned that even if there is enough oil under the ground, which is probable, supply difficulties could emerge because national oil companies and Western multinationals have failed to invest sufficiently in the equipment and pipelines needed to extract oil and convey it to consumers."

Absolutely. With half of all the oil ever created still firmly in the ground, there is indeed plenty left. The Peak problem isn't absolute shortage, but the fact that the stuff that's left is harder to get, lower quality, more expensive to extract and refine and is going to provide a poorer return, both in terms of Energy Recovered for Energy Invested, and therefore financially for society as a whole.

No wonder then that the extent of the Peak Oil problem is now beginning to filter rapidly into the collective consciousness of the media analysts, and thence to a growing section of the population. What just three years ago was a 'fringe theory', supported by only one political party in the entire world - the British National Party - is at last starting to go mainstream.

A typical example of how the mass media are now rapidly catching up with the BNP was provided by an article by David Strahan in the *Independent on Sunday* on May 25th, 2008:

"Never mind speculation, forget the weak dollar. To understand the soaring oil price you need only glance at figures from the US government which show that global oil production has been essentially stagnant - at just under 86 million barrels per day - since early 2005. Despite soaring demand, production outside OPEC has been persistently disappointing as international oil companies struggle to maintain production from ageing fields, while OPEC has been unwilling or unable to raise its output. The result is $135 per barrel - for now. To many this suggests that global oil production has already reached its geological limits, or 'peak oil'."

PRODUCTION HELD BACK

The piece goes on to look at what might happen next. The possibility that the oil price might collapse is written off as 'very unlikely'. As a matter of fact, this may not be the case, our Peak Oil 'model' has always included periods of price volatility as soaring oil prices cause economic slumps which lead to temporary price collapses. This would actually be part of the Peak problem, because it would make the development of better alternative energy sources much harder to plan and finance rationally.

Strahan, however, has few doubts about where we're all headed next: "If production stays flat and demand in big producer countries continues to boom, export capacity will soon start to be cannibalised. Analysts CIBC predict that exports from OPEC, Russia and Mexico will fall by 2.5 mb/d in the next 5 years, and this will push oil to $200 by 2012. Prospect: highly likely.

"Any hint of further problems on the supply side will supercharge the oil price rise. In recent months Russian oil output has gone into decline, Saudi Arabia has shelved all plans to expand production capacity past 2009, and advisors to the Nigerian government predicted that the country's oil and gas output will fall by 30% by 2015. Any more news like this and the trip to $200 oil could be nauseatingly quick. Prospect: likely."

And it's not just the *Independent*. All the major British newspapers have responded to the emerging fuel price crisis by running stories which either openly raise the Peak Oil question, or which provide evidence that it is either with us or just around the corner. Even in the USA - a country whose President has bragged that its oil-fueled way of life is 'not negotiable' - the cat is out of the bag.

To give just one example from the last few days, the *San Francisco Chronicle* on May 27th carried an article headlined 'Supply-demand imbalance boosts oil prices':

"Even as the cost of crude oil has soared in recent years, the amount pumped from the ground hasn't.

"Worldwide oil production has barely budged, despite record prices. Since the start of 2004, oil's price has gone from $33 per barrel to $132. Production, meanwhile, has risen just 1.8 percent, to 84.6 million barrels per day.

"That's not enough to keep pace with the world's growing thirst for oil, which has increased 3.7 percent during the same time. And the imbalance between supply and demand keeps pushing prices higher. It's one of the main reasons gasoline now costs more than $4 per gallon.

"This isn't the way economics are supposed to work. When a product is in short supply, the price rises, and the companies that make it usually produce more so they can cash in. Supply eventually outstrips demand and the price goes down.

"Faced with rising global demand and record prices, the oil companies have a powerful incentive to find, pump and sell as much crude as they can. Instead, they're



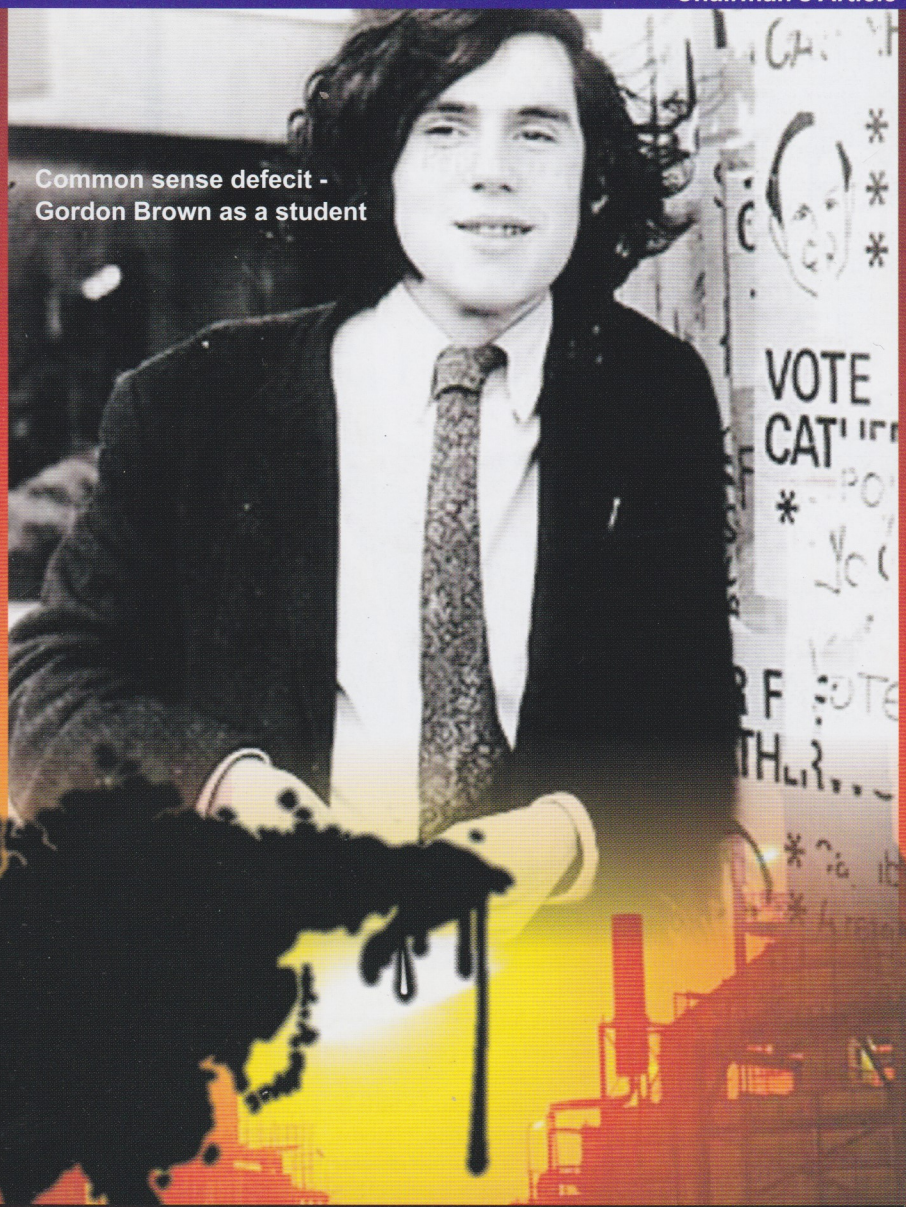
What is 'Peak Oil'?

All oil production, whether from a single well, an oil field, or an entire geographical area, follows a bell-curve of rapidly increasing production, followed by a brief 'peak' plateau, and then a 'downside' slope of declining production. The faster an oil resource is developed, the more quickly it is exhausted after it peaks.

The Peak occurs when roughly half of the oil has been extracted. The second half is more difficult and costly to extract, and even the most technologically advanced and expensive improved recovery techniques are unable to maintain the growing rate of supply which was experienced on the 'upslope' when the well or field was young.

While new oil fields are still being discovered, they tend to be smaller and in places such as deep under water - which are harder and more expensive to exploit in terms of money and energy. At the same time, one after another, the world's major oil producing nations each pass their individual peaks and go into rapid and irreversible decline.

All the geological evidence and oil industry experience points to the fact that global oil production will follow the same pattern, and that roughly half of all the world's oil has now been produced. This is why, in the concluding words of a report on Sky News on May 29th 2008: "One thing is for certain - the era of cheap and easy oil is over."



Common sense defecit - Gordon Brown as a student

Why does it matter?

It's not just about fuel prices. The carbon fuel era has seen the human population of the world increase six-fold. Overwhelmingly this increase is based on the almost limitless amount of energy in first coal and more recently oil - energy which humans have turned into shelter, heat, clean water and above all, food.

One barrel of oil contains 20,000 man-hours of labour. Every calorie of food supplied by the industrialised farms which feed most people on our planet takes 10 calories of oil energy to produce.

Peak Oil is one of the most dangerous threats to humanity in its history. The modern world is built on, moved and fed by oil energy. We've gorged ourselves on the biggest free-lunch in world history.

The 'conventionalists' and economists who still dominate the other parties fantasise that as oil prices rise then new supplies can be found from oil wells and fields that were once unprofitable at past prices.

This is flawed as it ignores the gradually worsening energy net return on energy invested (ENROEI). More oil and other forms of energy are expended in finding, producing and delivering the same amount of oil to the market. The industry must turn to smaller sources of oil that are costlier to exploit. The land-based gushers that made Texas famous produced 100 barrels out for every barrel invested. Many sea-based wells now work to a ratio of 8:1. The huge 'tar sand' deposits of Canada take nearly two barrels-worth of energy to produce three barrels of synthetic oil.

So even while there's plenty of oil left, we're hitting the first days of a society-wrecking energy gap. A massive programme for transition to a post-carbon society could still save us, and in some ways create a better, more human, more sustainable way of living. But the globalisation that was fuelled by cheap oil will have to be the first casualty, and that's why politicians like Brown and Cameron refuse to face up to the problem. The longer they avoid it, the worse things will be.

having a hard time keeping their output level, much less expanding it. Big, untapped oil fields - often called 'elephants' in the industry - are harder and harder to find.

" 'There aren't many elephants or super-fields left,' said Ken Medlock, an energy research fellow at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy. 'The major (companies) are looking for places to make large investments, but they haven't found many'."

Just one day earlier, the editorial in the *Dallas News* - produced in the heart of the ageing oil state of Texas - went even further:

"Is this the start of the predicted peak oil catastrophe? It's hard to say, given that the role of speculators and the weak dollar in the current oil spike is unclear. But peak oil theory, once a fringe phenomenon, is now taken more seriously. Peak oil advocates hold that the global supply of oil that's economically feasible to extract and refine has passed its 'peak', and is in permanent decline.

"Meanwhile, global thirst for oil is exploding - especially from China, on track to double current U.S. consumption by 2030. Absent abundant new discoveries, scarcity is going to make the price of oil nightmarishly expensive.

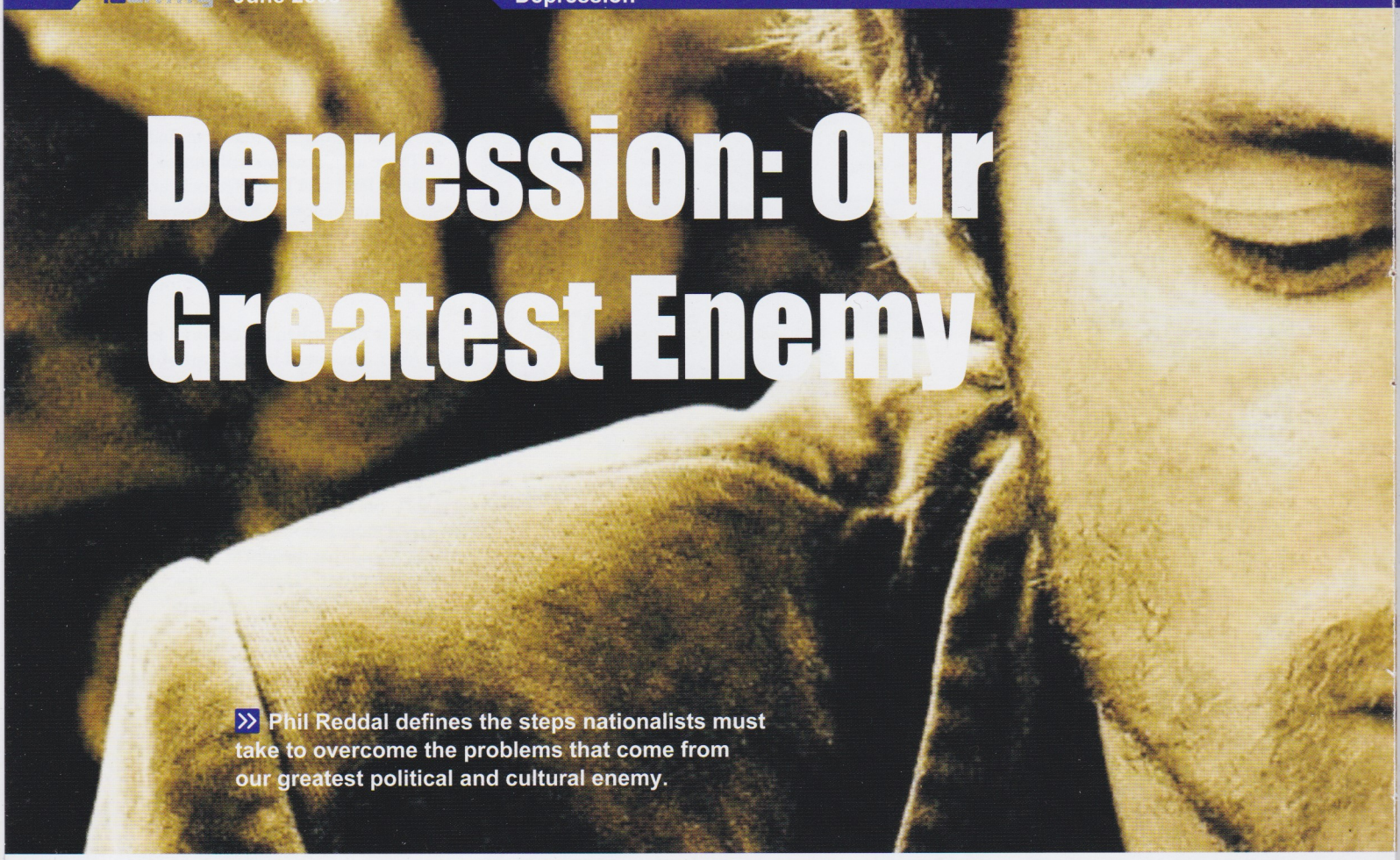
"Our economy and way of life - especially in sprawling, car-crazy North Texas - depends on a steady and affordable supply of oil. It can't last, because oil is not an infinite resource. We might not be at the end of the cheap oil era yet, but when that day comes, its dawn will look something like what we're living through today.

"We must start transitioning to a far less oil-intensive way of life. It can't be done overnight. Complacency is our enemy. Politicians, business leaders and every single one of us should read the signs of the times, and get on with it."

That sums it all up. We can't yet tell whether we've already passed Peak, are at it now, or might with luck have a few more years left. But the price hikes, angry fuel protesters, whining politicians and Third World food riots are precisely the things that we will see as Peak Oil begins to grip our society. And it will get worse, much worse, rapidly from there.

If Britain had begun to prepare for this unprecedented catastrophe six years ago when the BNP first saw it coming, we would already have gone a long way towards building the energy, conservation and self-sufficiency bridges needed to allow our nation to cross the Peak Oil chasm without economic and social disaster. Sadly, Blair, Brown, Cameron and all the other political midgets refused to heed our warning.

As a result, the transition, although still possible, is becoming harder and more dangerous by the month. Just another crisis that the Old Gang have helped create, and which we are going to have to sort out as we save our nation.



Depression: Our Greatest Enemy

» Phil Reddal defines the steps nationalists must take to overcome the problems that come from our greatest political and cultural enemy.

As the conspiracy-addled nationalist ties his bed sheets in knots throughout a night of paranoid, sweat soaked insomnia, across town a liberal peacefully closes his eyes, counting not sheep but the infinite number of "culturally enhancing" Third World immigrants his political opponent fears will bring the last proud, fair skinned Briton to his knees.

Of course, the number of conspiracy junkies in the British National Party has dwindled over the last few years, and no one in their right mind could honestly imagine anyone of a far left mindset enjoying a decent night's sleep. But nevertheless we are posed with a serious problem regarding so-called enemies of the folk.

In this short article I aim to expose our real enemy, for unless we can identify this almost uncontrollable and destructive foe, we will never reach our goals.

I can almost hear the gasps of shock and excitement as genuine nationalists, agent provocateurs, gutter journalists and career politicians wait for the words that will evolve into a court case with the potential to tear us apart. But I aim to surprise all of the above.

First, let me tell you about an industry which has flourished over the last few decades. In every bookstore you will find writings about how to combat depression. Every doctor's surgery is packed with people who suffer from depression. The quality of work in every British factory has suffered due to depression. Psychiatrists have to see psychiatrists due to over-work because of the number of people they have to see who suffer from depression. And yet despite the combined knowledge of university qualified, experienced specialists, the problem is increasing out of all control.

Across the length and breadth of Britain, people are telling their doctors, friends, colleagues, family members and strangers in pubs just who is to blame for their distress. But every last sunken eyed sufferer misses their target by a metaphorical mile. Just as the nationalist conspiracy theorist spends many kilojoules of energy pointing the finger, so does the average Joe. In the case of the latter, work and family members suffer the consequences of this disease, and in the case of the former, so shall the future of Britain's children.

Now, I understand a little bit about depression, and therefore I am willing to separate it into two categories so as not to offend. Firstly there is a serious genuine ailment known as Clinical Depression, which is certainly no laughing matter - pardon the pun. But in most cases, what we call depression is merely the product of our times, and can be treated holistically via a change in lifestyle. It is this kind of depression and also the issue of the ego which has the potential to destroy us.

So the big, groundbreaking statement which may not land me in court but which some may find incredibly tough to come to terms with, is this: Our biggest enemy is our own mindset.

DEPRESSION - A WARNING SIGN

Great civilisations have been brought to their knees because of the individual egotism of power hungry imbeciles. Great civilisations have been brought to their knees by the debilitating effects of depression amongst the masses. The three warning signs of a dying people are depression, apathy and low birth rates. The British folk are suffering from all of these ailments, and yet they are entirely the product of the individual mind, for a strong nationalistic mindset would never have let the poison of liberalism take such a hold.

So how do we combat these afflictions? Well, even though they are the product of our own minds, they quite obviously relate to the health of our modern western society in its entirety. Depression is a creeping sickness which must be understood, so before I continue, I would like to smash the notion of apathy once and for all. The truly apathetic individual would never suffer from depression. If one does not care, one is not depressed. The fashion of apathy expressed especially amongst our young is, in fact, depression fuelled by lack of spirituality. As the lead singer of Green Day screams, "I don't care!" through the headphones of



iPods everywhere, what he's really saying is, "Actually I do care, and even fame and fortune can't lift my spirits."

Keep shoving those leaflets through doors, but make sure you realise that the British public do care; they just think it's fashionable to shrug their shoulders and feel downright terrible for doing so. Just as the manic depressive resorts to self-harm in times of stress, our British people seek to genocide themselves out of existence, all in the name of fashion. I certainly hope that offends the casual reader. It may help to snap you out of the trance you're in. If you can't snap out of it, you could of course write a bit of melancholy poetry, perhaps entitled, 'Why, Oh Why, Oh Why?' What a wonderful legacy to leave the last few dying generations of a coffee-coloured Britain.

The struggle will be won not merely by hard physical work, but by a collective shift in the mindset of our activists. If we can identify what our political masters are most scared of, our route to success will become as clear as the mountain air. The Establishment go to ridiculous lengths to ensure classrooms are cultural melting pots, that the workplace has more than its fair share of ethnic minorities, and that traditional white working class meeting places are either closed down or put under pressure by miles of red tape and financial hardship. When the above evidence is viewed along with our governing elite's globalist agenda, we see that what they truly fear is white community solidarity. And for good reason.

When motivated white people share the same social or work environment, they achieve. Notice, however, that I said *motivated white people*.

MOTIVATION

To understand motivation, one has to progress beyond the realm of materialism. Money is generally considered to be the greatest of motivators, but this always falls short of the mark. How much would you be willing to pay to save the life of a close family member or your new born child? Exactly. And since our people are now in a struggle to secure a safe future for our children, material wealth and its associated mindset must be superseded. This doesn't mean we have to renounce money and live the lifestyle of a pauper, but it does mean that our views have to change drastically. Love of tribe and kin must be our greatest motivating factor. And if we can comprehend this ourselves, we can cascade this way of thinking into our communities, or at the very least understand their mental blocks in regards to nationalism and find new angles of approach.

Since you're reading this magazine, it stands a chance you're a member of the Party. Even if this is not the case, in coming this far you have shown yourself to be a free thinker. So let's test your ability to think about something the Establishment really doesn't want you to have any knowledge of whatsoever. Inside every man, woman and child, regardless of race, there burns a folk flame. The brighter this flame burns, the more the individual thinks and acts like a member of their particular folk group. If the flame goes out, there is death. Therefore the very fact that someone is breathing shows that their inner flame exists. It may be nothing more than an ember, and the effort required to re-kindle the fire would take much time and effort, or perhaps the flame is stronger, requiring just a little encouragement before that individual finds his or her true path, and begins to see the world through newly opened eyes.

The liberals in all their various disguises deny this blatant primal truth, for their fear of nature exceeds even their fear of the motivated, racially aware white man. Their sick need to invert all that is good and wholesome may be part of an equality crusade, but it is destroying our people. Nevertheless, we see the truth every day, even if most of our kin are blind to what is staring them in the face. In the Midlands and the North is there not a manic white flight from the city to the Lakes each weekend? A yearning for the sea? A relaxation which envelopes us when the sound of a gently flowing river reaches our ears, or upon the sight of a leafy bough, swaying in a summer breeze? Enlightened scientists have previously told us that the mind is calmed by soft curves and is distressed by hard, straight lines. Give a child a



crayon and ask him to draw a good face and an evil face, then watch as good is represented by round shapes and evil by straight lines.

We are hard wired to feel comforted by that which represents nature, and yet our twisted modern tendency has been to fill our lives with all that denies this reality. Hard, straight furniture; square architecture; city living. Winding English country lanes versus row upon row of American-esque and Soviet style tower blocks, engineered not by accident but in a desperate attempt to keep thoughts in a firmly closed box. Modern music, which comprises hard, un-natural beats rather than flowing melodies. No wonder we are depressed, but how many state educated psychologists will even be able to come to a simple conclusion based on knowledge we once revered? Indeed, how many liberals will admit that the life rune, (signifying the very essence of the Northern European thought process), is not some concoction which emanated from 1930s Germany but the ancient representation of both a tree and the symbolically entwined image of a man reaching for the stars.

What the liberal truly hates is achievement. In the neo-Communist thought process, reaching for the stars is just not on. Lowering of standards is their agenda, and not only do they strive to turn our thoughts, they also invert our symbols. The universal sign of peace is the life rune turned on its head, and the nuclear warning sign is also a perversion of our ancestry. Mainstream politicians; ministers of peace or Communist dictators who destroy cultures?

None of our ancestral knowledge is lost to us, and the key to the survival of Britain and her people lies in re-discovering our folkish way of thinking and realising just who we are. As long as our folk flame burns, we have the ability to recall and to comprehend. And most importantly, we must understand that the only people to blame for the state of our land and people are ourselves. Modern life is one big race towards the funeral pyre, with very little time put aside for spiritual reflection, but if we can spare the time to listen to our innermost thoughts, strong in the knowledge that we are the product of a near infinite line of survivors, and at the same time realise that over all of this time nature has been our greatest teacher, then all that the corrupt politicians were concerned about as defined at the beginning of this article will pale into insignificance at their fear of a united British community.

Can we rise above state engineered internal disputes? Can we attain power at local and national level? Can we proceed past merely winning elections and prove we have the mettle and integrity to succeed once ego-teasing authority is in our grasp? Can our folk survive? *You bet we can.*

Amid the ice, wind and isolation, one brave man writes on, his words to echo down the ages :

"Every day we have been ready to start for our depot 11 miles away, but outside the door of the tent it remains a scene of whirling drift. I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far. It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more.
R. Scott
For God's sake look after our people."

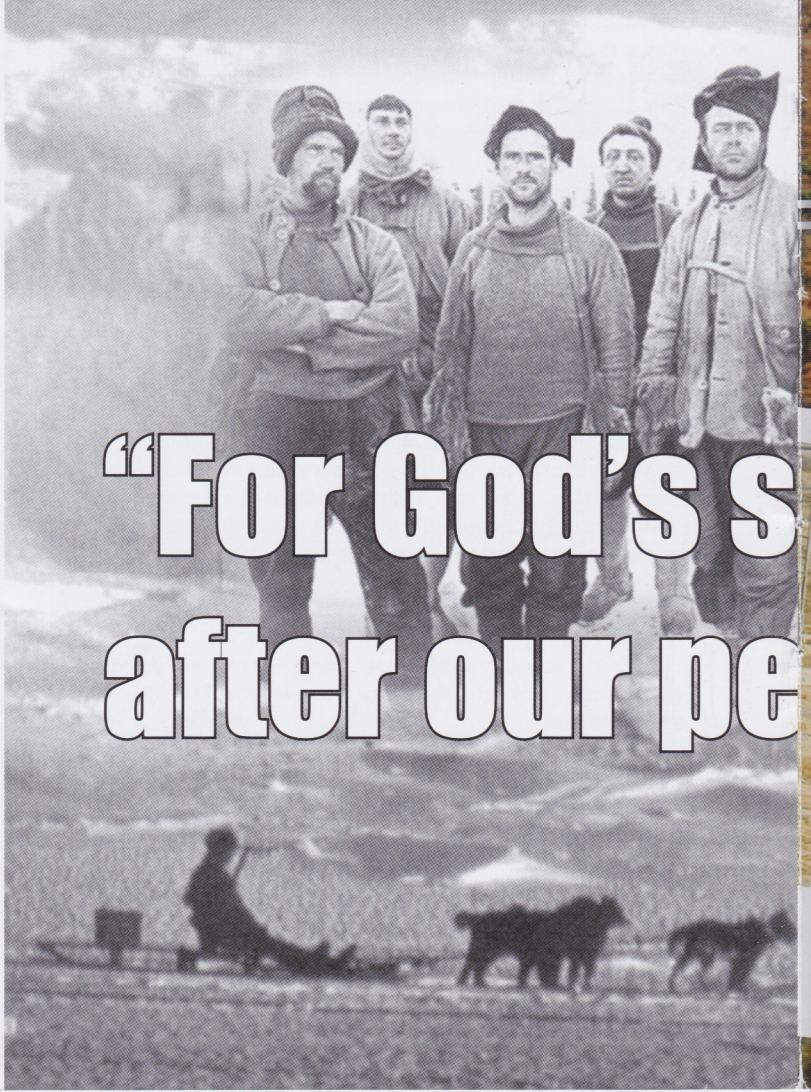
The words went unheeded; some of those born fifty or sixty years after Scott's last plea would perish from drugs and despair, or in no-win wars that are very foreign affairs - the business* of others.

The giant white ice-cliffs that once overshadowed Scott's *Terra Nova* still stand gleaming and unchanged, while we have said goodbye - or should that be *tata* - to British Steel, Rover and Jaguar, all under new ownership.

Compared to 1912 we own so few of our own institutions. To take just a couple of examples out of so many, Abbey is part of Grupo Santander, and Scottish Power now meets in Barcelona. It's therefore most ironic to recall that thoughtful Britons once worried about this country sinking to the level of Spain!

Run-down, gone to seed, dumbed-down, supplanted in our own country prior to being merged in the malicious mélange that is the New World Order. Yet there are protests from conservationists when something similar happens to red squirrels.

A genuine British hero is long gone, while the utterly unworthy remain to scurry about, stuffed with money while they seedily claim fitted kitchens, free TV licences and gourmet food. But the hero will be remembered when the freakish Thatcherite big business groupies of today are forgotten - no longer even objects of contempt.





Robert Falcon Scott was born near Devonport on 9th June1868. He grew up a normal, practical boy, though one with a pronounced dreamy streak. By 1899, his leadership and navigation skills were to win him the command of the National Antarctic Expedition organised by the Royal Geographical Society.

Incidentally, Scott didn't fully share the viewpoint of the head of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements Markham, who felt that the use of dog sleds and skis in polar exploration was a form of cheating, and so best left to foreigners. They don't make 'em like Sir Clements any more!

Scott was given a small office in Burlington House, which he rapidly filled with equipment. The Government provided £45,000 towards the expedition, which was matched by the same amount from private subscribers. In July 1901, the expedition's ship *Discovery* set out for Antarctica. Though highly gruelling, difficult and complex, the expedition was to be a success. Much scientific data was gathered, and on the lighter side, the team were responsible for the first ever play to be performed in Antarctica.

RF Scott, like his son Peter, was an excellent observer of the natural world. With horrified fascination he recorded the attempts of a pack of killer whales (orca) to shatter the ice floes beneath Herbert Ponting, the photographer who produced so many iconic images of Antarctica.

As Scott says: "...the facts that they could display such deliberate cunning, that they were able to break ice of such thickness (at least 2-1/2 feet), and that they could act in unison, were a revelation to us." Such a display of organised malevolence was obviously shocking to an Edwardian Christian gentleman like Scott. This was a more innocent age.

By Christmas Day of 1902, Robert Scott, Ernest Shackelton and Edward Wilson stood on the Polar Plateau, further south than anyone had ever been, with only the ice and Emperor Penguins for company - Scott had noted earlier in his diary that these were the hardiest of all birds. After a prolonged stay in the pack ice, the *Discovery* managed to break free, enabling the expedition to return to New Zealand and thence to Britain.

On his return, Scott was feted by the public and received awards and promotion. In those far-off days, honours went to the honourable - authors, composers, scientists - instead of big businessmen, sporting stars and pop idols. He married Kathleen Bruce in 1908, and their son Peter was born during in the following year.

In spite of all this, the lure of Antarctica remained strong. Therefore, on June 15th 1910 he set off from Cardiff for the new Antarctica expedition. To say the least, the crew had been hand-picked - there had been 8,000 applicants! While still on the voyage to the south, Scott received the news that Norwegian Roald Amundsen was making an attempt on the South Pole.

Almost from the start, Scott and his men were dogged by various misfortunes and mishaps. Still, when the dash to the Pole began for Scott and his four companions, it seemed that there was a fair prospect of success, and a safe return to base.

On January 16th Scott wrote that: "The Norwegians have forestalled us and are first at the Pole. It is a terrible disappointment, and I am very sorry for my loyal companions... All the day dreams must go; it will be a wearisome return..."

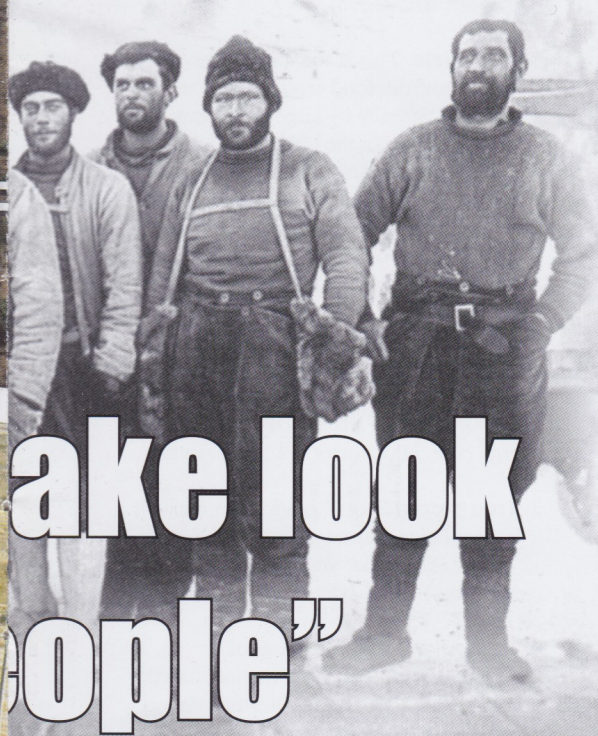
At this point, there still seemed a reasonable chance of Captain Scott and his four companions - Henry Bowers, Edward Wilson, Lawrence 'Titus' Oates and Edgar Evans - making it safely home. But safe return was unlikely if the weather was too extreme, or any of the party were injured.

However, on the way back the team were faced with blizzards and day temperatures of -20 degrees. Evans became badly frostbitten and died on February 17th after fainting in the snow. Scott recorded in his journal that : "It is a race between the season and hard conditions and our fitness and good food."

The brave self-sacrifice of Oates walking out of the tent was to be of no avail. The race was lost on the last day of March 1912, with Scott himself being the last to perish. To the end, the remaining three companions still had 35lbs of geological specimens with them, and were a mere 11 miles from a depot with food and fuel.

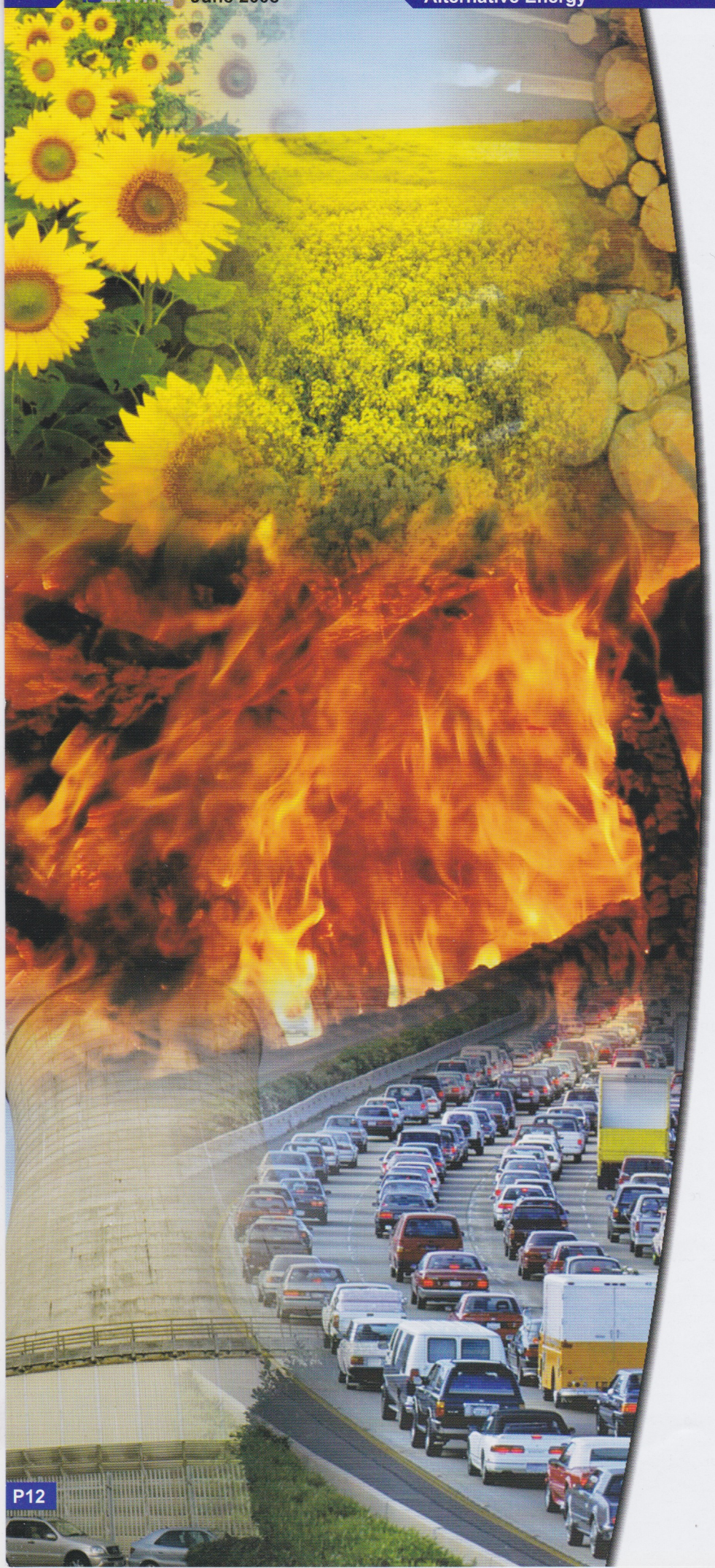
Robert Falcon Scott's last expedition may be regarded as an heroic failure, but such a 'failure' is worth a thousand times more than all the successes of the squalid and banal modern era.

*It is business indeed. See 'U.S. Lawmakers Invested in Iraq, Afghanistan Wars': http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=41893



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ople"

» Ian Buckley reflects on the last words of Scott of the Antarctic, born this month 140 years ago.



Biomass Post-Pea

Unlike other renewable energy sources, biomass immediately provides storable and energy dense fuels. These can be used for high temperature processes such as cooking, cement manufacture, metal smelting and ceramics; as fuel for electricity production, fuel for transport or as chemical feedstock, especially for petrochemicals like plastics. Unlike extra coal, oil and gas, which must be imported, biomass can be produced domestically from plants and is therefore not vulnerable to foreign supply disruptions. In many cases, bio-energy allows us to make use of resources that would otherwise be thrown away, such as agricultural wastes, sewage and refuse.

BIO-ENERGY SOURCES

Biomass is literally all around us. In practice, we can group bio-energy into a number of sources:

1. Agrofuels. This is the name given to any fuel derived from food crops raised on arable land, usually by large agrofarms, hence the name. In the US and EU, biofuel development is focusing on ethanol and biodiesel, mostly derived from the seed of crops such as corn, rape and wheat. Sugarbeet and potatoes have also been used as ethanol feedstock;

2. Agricultural residues: Britain produces around 10million tonnes of straw and 25 million tonnes of animal slurry each year. Energy content of straw is 18GJ/dry tonne, energy content of slurry is 1.98GJ/tonne;

3. Tree crops: Short Rotation Coppice, using poplar or willow, gives dry yields of 7-12 tonnes/hectre per year under UK conditions. Energy content is 18GJ/tonne;

4. Perennial Grasses: Trials of miscanthus in the UK have demonstrated dry yields of 10-18 tonnes/hectare, energy content is 18GJ/tonne;

5. Forestry wastes: Sustainable management of English woodlands could provide 2 million tonnes of wood per year, energy content is 18GJ/tonne;

6. Municipal Solid Wastes. Municipal

Energy for k Oil Britain

In response to the growing energy crisis, in its 2008 pre-election radio broadcast the BNP made a pledge to develop homegrown renewable energy sources, funded by a national reconstruction bank. Combined with greatly improved energy efficiency, substitute energy sources will gradually reduce the Uk's dependence on coal, oil and natural gas. In this article, Tony Holroyd examines biomass as a substitute energy source.

Solid Waste includes food wastes, packaging (plastic and paper), various glass and plastic items and garden wastes. About 60% of MSW is compostable and the UK produces 50 million tonnes of compostable MSW each year - energy content is 9GJ/tonne;

7. Sewage: A wet waste most efficiently used to produce biogas;

8. Used Cooking Oils: UK fryers produce in excess of 100,000 tonnes per year. After esterification, this can be used as a diesel substitute.

9. Algae (grown in water systems) & **Macro algae (Seaweed)** (grown in coastal enclosures);

USING THE RESOURCE

Unlike coal, oil or gas, biomass is produced in many different forms. In some cases it may be wet slurries, in other cases, dry solids like wood or fibrous grass. The suitability of a particular energy source can be gauged by considering its energy balance, basically the amount of energy that is gained from the source, divided by the amount that must be put in to produce it. The higher the energy balance is the better. If energy balance is low, then much of the energy produced must be reinvested just to keep the process going. This has a strong influence on the economics, practicality and total yield of an energy source. In the case of biomass-derived energy, the energy balance will depend upon the feedstock used and the process through which energy is extracted. Biomass can be used in a number of different ways:

1. Burned to produce electricity. Woodchips or pelletized biomass can be blown into boilers, where they burn to raise steam. Using new ultra critical steam power plants, about 50% of the energy of the biomass could be converted into electricity. Gasification combined cycle gas turbine power plants achieve efficiencies of about 50%. Eventually, very high temperature plants could increase efficiency to around 60%. Molten carbonate fuel cells combined with a steam cycle might eventually burn biomass or fossil fuel with efficiency exceeding 70%.

2. Burned in a boiler to provide heat.

3. Partially burned (gasified) into a flammable gas. Gasification can be used to produce a synthesis gas rich in hydrogen and carbon monoxide, which can either be burned within an engine or gas turbine, or used to synthesise liquid fuels. Modern liquid fuel synthesis will convert up to 70% of biomass energy into liquid fuels for the most advanced processes.

During the Second World War, gasifiers were used to power vehicles throughout Europe, especially in Germany. Wood or coal was partially burned into a gas, which could then be fed into an engine powering a vehicle. Unfortunately, gasifiers were heavy and cumbersome, making them difficult to use. Even so, gasifier vehicles remain an option that we could consider during a severe fuel crisis.

4. Converted into a flammable gas and charcoal (pyrolysis). Heating biomass will cause it to decompose into liquids (methanol), tar, flammable gas and charcoal. The liquids can be refined into engine fuels, the charcoal has a number of uses as a high temperature fuel or fuel for gasifiers powering vehicles;

5. Fed into an anaerobic digester. Biomass with high moisture content or slurry will be unsuitable for burning. Anaerobic digesters use bacteria to break wet biomass down into a sludge, which forms a nitrogen rich fertiliser and biogas, which is basically the same as natural gas;

6. Used as a raw material. Wood can obviously be used as a raw material. Other biomass materials could be used to provide building materials, manufacturing materials, paper feedstock or packaging.

7. Used as chemical feedstock for manufacture of higher chemicals and plastics.

The suitability of each resource depends upon its specific properties. Farm slurry, sewage and household wastes cannot easily be burned because most of their mass is water. Drying them out is not practical either, as it would consume most of the energy that they contain. In this case, the most appropriate disposal method would be anaerobic digestion. This takes place in a sealed tank (digester) and feedstock is added either continuously or in batches.

The digester must be kept at roughly human body temperatures to allow the bacterial enzymes to break the biomass down. It must be very well insulated to prevent heat from escaping. In efficient digesters, up to 70% of the biomass energy can be converted into methane.

The sludge-like residue left at the bottom of the tank is nitrogen-rich compost, which can be spread upon fields as an organic fertiliser. Biogas is mostly methane and could be delivered to homes and industry using much of the existing natural gas piping. Using digesters, 6.7 - 9.2TWh of biogas could be produced from animal slurries, 87.5TWh from the UK's 50 million tonnes of compostable municipal solid waste and 15TWh from sewage. These resources will probably go down as the Peak Oil induced depression progresses, but are likely to remain significant. Sewage gas alone could provide a large fraction of the energy needed for cooking in an average dwelling.

Farm gas may be better used on the farm as a substitute energy source, but farms close to towns and cities could export some. The total potential resource of farm slurry gas is equivalent to a little under half of the UK's domestic cooking energy consumption. Additional sources of digester feed could be wet grass and weeds, leaf waste and some wet crop wastes. These may be substantial resources, but are difficult to quantify.

Miscanthus, coppice, crops wastes, chicken litter and wood from woodlands, could be burned in highly efficient power plants to produce electric power. I have assumed that miscanthus and coppice crops could cover 10% of UK land, with an average yield of 10 dry tonnes per hectare and energy content 18GJ/tonne. This is not an absolute resource limit, but increasing

the proportion of land devoted to forest beyond 10% would mean growing coppice on less than ideal land, such as hilly land, with thinner and poorer soil.

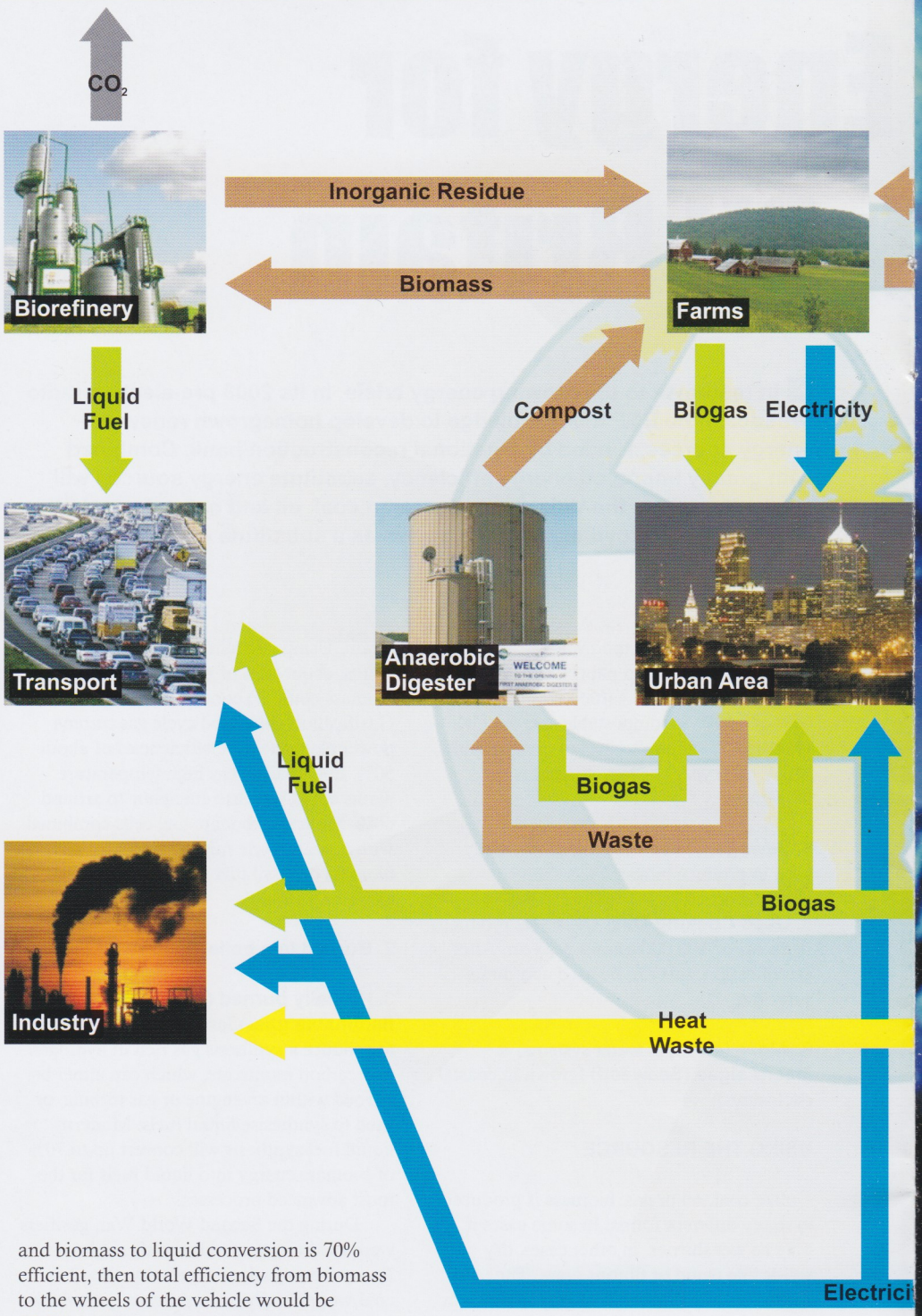
This would mean reduced yields and different tree species to high yielding willow and poplar. It may turn out to be beneficial to do this anyway, in terms of soil regeneration, but for conservatism I am considering 10% of UK land at 10t/hectare yields to be a maximum for the purpose of calculation. If the crops were burned in 50% efficient power plants, then the coppice and miscanthus alone could provide 120TWh of electric power, one third of the UK's present electricity consumption.

If one half of the UK's 10 million tonnes of straw were burned, it would add another 12.5TWh of electric power, or 3.6% of the UK's electricity. The 1.3 million tonnes of chicken litter produced in the UK each year, would add another 3.25TWh, or 0.93%. The two million dry tonnes that the DTI estimate could be provided by English woodlands would add another 5TWh or 1.4% of existing consumption. The energy balance of woody crops for electricity generation is reportedly around 30:1, which is very favourable.

Solid dry biomass could also provide substitute fuel for vehicles. In WW2 most European countries experienced severe oil shortages as a result of naval blockades and embargoes. In Germany especially, fuel was in desperately short supply. The solution developed was to fit vehicles with gasifiers, which would partially burn solid biomass or charcoal into a mixture of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane, which would then be burned within the engine. Although the technology worked and allowed Germany to continue the war with very little fuel, gasifiers were cumbersome, difficult to keep going, produced poisonous gas and on smaller vehicles, they added a lot of weight. After the end of the war they were rapidly abandoned.

If the UK were hit by a sudden fuel shortage, vehicles could be fitted with gasifiers burning woodchips, coal or other materials. The technology would allow us to keep trains, buses and delivery trucks working in an emergency. A more practical solution would be to use stationary gasifiers to produce synthesis gas (hydrogen and carbon monoxide) which can be fed into a chemical reactor and used to synthesise methanol using the Fischer-Tropsch process, with 70% overall efficiency. Methanol can be mixed in with petrol and burned in ordinary spark ignition engines. Reacting two methanol molecules together produces di-methyl ether. This can be used as a substitute for diesel in diesel engines.

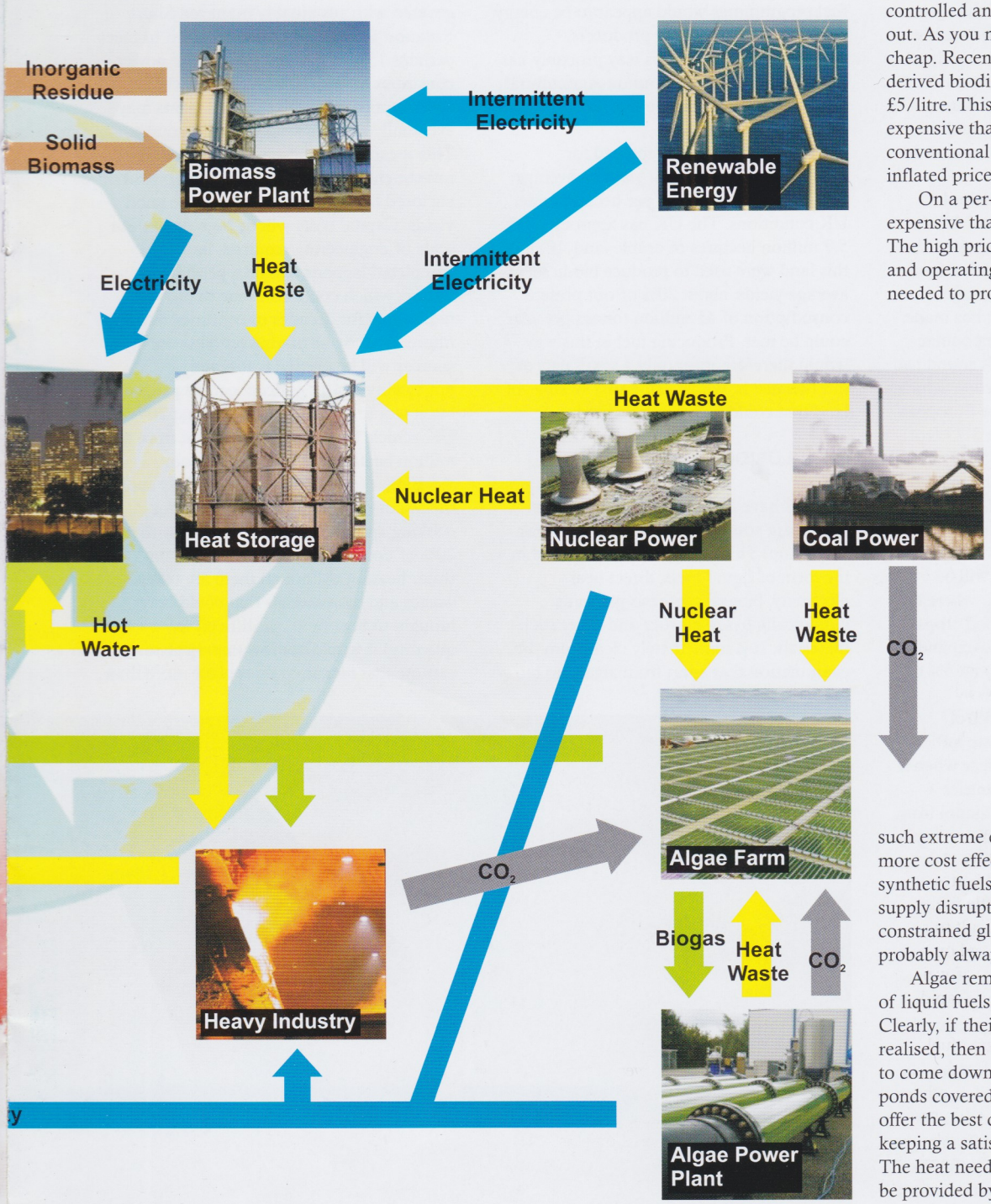
Energy balance will be lower than that considered for electrical generation as the process of converting from solid to liquid fuels and burning them in vehicle engines is less efficient than a highly efficient electrical plant. If engine efficiency is 25% on average and biomass to liquid conversion is 70% efficient, then total efficiency from biomass to the wheels of the vehicle would be 17.5%, or about one third as high as electrical generation. Hence, total energy balance would be about 10:1.



Using the same resource estimates considered above, a mixture of miscanthus and Short Rotation Coppice could yield 84TWh/yr of liquid biofuels. This is only about 15% of the UK's average transport energy consumption in 2006 and we would need to cover even more UK land in energy crops if this were done in addition to bioelectricity production.

Seaweed grown in coastal enclosures could provide a substantial energy source. Researchers at the National Institute of Environmental Research at the University of Aarhus estimate that yields between 200 and 500 wet tonnes per hectare could be achievable. Seaweed has a moisture content of 90%. A yield of 20 tonnes of dry seaweed can be expected per hectare of cultivated shallows.

In coastal shallows seaweed cultivation might take place either on fixed or floating platforms. Storm damage could be avoided by placing seaweed farms behind artificial breakwaters or baffles. There is speculation that seaweed cultivated around coasts could be converted to liquids for transport, using superheated steam. If yields of 20 dry tonnes per hectare were assumed and one million hectares of coast were cultivated and dry seaweed is assumed to have the same energy content as wood, 70TWh/yr



of vehicle fuel could be produced in this way assuming a 70% conversion efficiency, some 12% of present consumption.

Allowing waste heat from power plants to heat the lagoon water may boost yields per hectare further. Carbon dioxide from power stations and industry could be scrubbed from flue gases and dumped into lagoons to boost seaweed growth. An additional reason to consider seaweed cultivation is the fact that these plants provide one of the richest mineral fertilisers known to man. Even in the absence of any energy benefit, seaweed would be tremendously useful as a nitrogen-rich soil fertiliser.

Microscopic algae grown in sealed tanks have demonstrated laboratory yields 7-30 times greater than land based plants. Algae are generally very efficient converters of sunlight into chemical energy, under the right conditions. The problem is that achieving the right conditions turns out to be very difficult. To give the sort of yields that enthusiasts promise, algae must be kept at warm temperatures, at the right pH, in carbon dioxide saturated water, with the right mineral content. It also turns out that they are vulnerable to disease pathogens like bacteria and viruses.

To produce high yields of algae, it must be grown in sealed systems, where temperature and chemistry are closely controlled and invasive pathogens are kept out. As you might expect, this doesn't come cheap. Recent estimates suggest that algae derived biodiesel will cost £3-6/kg, up to £5/litre. This is about 10 times more expensive than the pre-tax cost of conventional diesel even at today's highly inflated prices.

On a per-kWh basis, it is actually more expensive than solar photovoltaic power. The high price stems from the high capital and operating costs of the equipment needed to produce the algae. On the basis of such extreme costs, it may turn out to be more cost effective just to import oil or synthetic fuels and stockpile them to reduce supply disruption risks. However constrained global supply is, they will probably always be cheaper than £5/litre.

Algae remain an option for production of liquid fuels, biogas and electric power. Clearly, if their enormous potential is to be realised, then the cost of cultivation needs to come down somewhat. Using runway ponds covered with plastic would appear to offer the best compromise between cost and keeping a satisfactory sealed environment. The heat needed to keep algae warm, would be provided by waste heat from power stations. Power stations or cement and metal manufacturing could provide the carbon dioxide needed to feed the ponds.

THE FOLLY OF AGROFUELS

The present biofuel scandal has centred upon agrofuels. Agrofuels are usually liquid fuels produced for vehicles, which are produced from agrofarm monoculture crops (usually wheat, maize or rape), which are grown on arable land, which would otherwise be used to produce food crops.

In the US, production has focused on ethanol, which can be blended with petrol and burned in ordinary petrol engines. To e,

produce ethanol, corn seeds are crushed and fermented and the resulting liquor is distilled to produce neat ethanol. The process is inefficient because of the sheer amount of energy needed to produce the crop in the first place, the fact that only a small proportion of the plant (the starch within the seeds) can be converted into ethanol using synthetic enzymes and the fact that most of the corn residues must be burned to power the process.

The energy ratio for corn ethanol production varies between 1:1 and 1:1.4, which is very poor. The inefficiency of the process, combined with rising global food shortages and environmental damage caused by its farming in the US, has made corn ethanol production very unpopular.

If the prospects for agrofuels sound bad in the US, they are worse in Europe, which has less arable land. In 1999, the European Union set a target requiring that 5.75% of vehicles fuel be sourced from biofuels by 2010. Much of this will be met by palm oil biodiesel imported from Indonesia, where palm oil plantations are expanding at the expense of wild rainforests.

In addition, rapeseed crops will be grown on arable land in the UK, where they will directly displace valuable food crops like wheat. The EU also plans to expand ethanol production. By 2010, about 5% of the EU petrol market will be met by ethanol, mostly in the form of petrol ethanol blends. The scale of waste inflicted upon us by the CAP becomes clear when it is revealed that in 2006, EU countries produced 700 million litres of ethanol from wheat grain, 787 million litres from mixed cereals, 685 million litres from sugar beet, 440 million litres from wine and 110 million litres from molasses sugar.

In other words, EU biofuel targets are being met by converting high-grade foods, which could be eaten by humans, into low-grade vehicle fuels. The lunacy appears set to continue and there are plans to expand food-to-fuel programmes.

At present, the only ethanol refinery in the UK is a refinery run by British sugar at Wissington, Norfolk, which produces 70 million litres of ethanol per year from sugar beat. The main feedstock for UK refineries presently in planning or under construction will be wheat. The Wilton refinery will produce 410 million litres of ethanol per year from 1.1 million tonnes of wheat.

An ethanol refinery presently under construction at Saltend, Hull, will produce 420 million litres of ethanol per year from over one million tonnes of wheat, when it opens in 2009. An ethanol refinery under construction at Immingham will produce 400 million litres of ethanol from 1.1 million tonnes of wheat, when constructed. The total wheat consumption of refineries under construction in the UK will be 3.4 million tonnes.

Within a few short years the UK will transit from being a major wheat exporter to an importer. Given the soaring global cost of grain, the whole process must be subsidised. Most of the existing EU food-to-fuel programmes would appear to be energy sinks rather than energy producers. Producing ethanol in this way probably has more to do with the Common Agricultural Policy deliberately destroying food in order to keep prices high.

The production of rapeseed for biodiesel production will yield an average 1.45 tonnes of biodiesel per hectare under UK conditions. The UK has approximately 5.7 million hectares of arable land. If all of this land were used to produce biodiesel at average yields, about 20% of our present consumption of 45 million tonnes per year could be met. Producing fuel in this way would therefore meet only a small part of our fuel needs, whilst using vast swathes of land that could be producing food.

CONCLUSIONS

Biofuels have the potential to provide a significant source of energy for post-peak oil Britain. This energy can be provided in the form of liquid fuels, direct heat, electricity, biogas, synthesis gas or as biologically based plastics and other such materials. It is immediately clear from the examination that apart from algae, no bio energy source is capable of replacing more than a fraction of the fossil fuel energy that we presently use. If 10% of the UK were covered with sustainably managed Short Rotation Woodland, we could use it to meet perhaps 15% of our present electric power consumption and 10% of our vehicle fuel consumption. Coastal seaweed farms may eventually provide a significant resource. This is especially the case if significant investments are made in the development of enclosed lagoons needed to achieve good yields. Capital costs will be high due to the scale of engineering required, but completed lagoons will be a permanent fixture, which could continue to provide a fuel source for decades or centuries into the future. A study of marine biomass energy sources will be needed before the practicality of this concept can be gauged, but it would appear reasonable that 20% of UK vehicle fuel could be provided from one million hectares of enclosed lagoon.

Biogas from waste could usefully supply the 5% of domestic energy needed for cooking and perhaps another half of the 20% of domestic energy consumed for water heating. Although there are other wastes and biomaterials that could be brought to bear (and are difficult to quantify) it would appear unrealistic to assume that biogas could replace more than



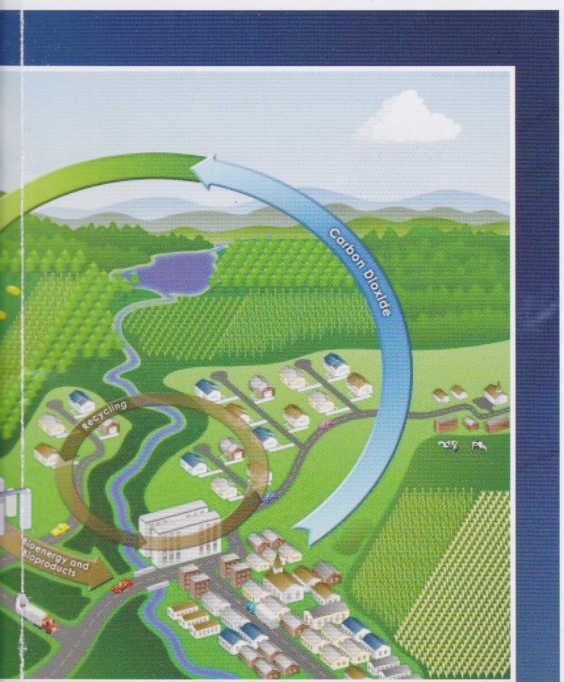
a small proportion (10% perhaps) of the 1200TWh of natural gas consumed by the UK in 2006. The general impression that one gets when examining bio-energy, is that it would work well if the UK had perhaps one-third of its present population. The growth of native biofuels must therefore take place in combination with an effort to greatly reduce total fuel consumption. These efforts should focus on the following:

1. An expansion of nuclear and non-biomass renewable electricity sources to reduce chemical (at present fossil) fuel consumption in power stations. The focus should be to phase out natural gas first, as it is the most politically precarious fuel.

2. An expansion of small-medium size combined heat and power biomass electricity generation, as backup for growing intermittent renewable electricity sources.

3. Transport (Short term) Fuel conservation measures - carpooling schemes, tyre pressure checks, compressed workweek (fewer trips to and from work), speed limit restrictions, improved driver training, telecommuting.

4. Transport (Medium term) - Efforts to greatly improve vehicle fuel economy, through lightweight vehicles, more efficient engine technology, hybrid vehicles and fuel cells (either direct methanol fuel cells or hydrogen, produced from methanol by onboard reforming of methanol). Regeneration of a native British car industry should be considered and should focus on fuel efficient vehicles.





5. Transport (Medium/Long term) - The conversion of vehicles to electric power would allow most transport to be powered directly by renewable and nuclear electricity, which is more energy efficient and less resource constrained compared to liquid fuels. This effort should focus on direct electric power, due to the impracticality of battery technology. Initially, this will include extending railway electrification and reintroducing tram systems and electric or flywheel buses. Catenaries installed above roadways would allow freight vehicles (trucks and large lorries) to travel on electric power. Cars would require ground level electrification. More study is needed to assess the practicality of this.

6. Some combination of greatly improved building insulation, installation of passive solar heating, heat pumps and construction of district heating networks (where feasible) is essential if the UK population wish to continue to enjoy warm buildings. Bio-energy and renewable/nuclear electric power can meet only a fraction of the present heating load.

7. Population reduction - the cessation of immigration and encouraging the return of settled immigrants to their homelands. When relying upon renewable energy as a power source, ultimate per capita energy consumption and wealth are inversely proportional to the population density of the land.

The transition to renewable energy will be much easier if the UK can reduce its population. As population density goes up, the demand for energy increases and the impact of renewable energy infrastructure on surrounding populations increases disproportionally, as more infrastructure is needed to meet higher demand and each piece of infrastructure impacts upon more people living in its radius.

In other words, the more people living close to a wind turbine, the more people it will effect and the higher the population, the more wind turbines needed. The social stresses of Peak Oil will also be much easier to tolerate, if the UK is able to regain a more or less homogenous and cohesive society and culture.

The correct end use for biofuels clearly depends upon the specifics of the resource. Solid biofuels such as wood, burnable low moisture wastes and perennial grasses, are far more thermodynamically efficient if used as electricity fuel and this happens to be the most cost effective use of these fuels. Gasification technology remains a potential emergency measure, with the gasification unit either directly feeding a vehicle engine or, more likely, being used to produce methanol or dimethyl-ether on a larger scale. Both these fuels can be used fairly easily as replacements for petrol and diesel. Gasification can also produce synthetic fuels from coal, tar sands, shale or anything else organic.

This differing feedstock might even be used in the same plants, which improves the flexibility of gasification. Wet materials, such as sewage, municipal wastes, animal slurry and possibly seaweed, are most suited for conversion processes which do not require dry materials. Biogas production through anaerobic digesters is clearly the most efficient choice and the technology is quiet, affordable, safe and generally non-disruptive, which is ideal for devices that must be situated close to the residents that they serve.

Algae farming remains speculative given that the large purported yields have yet to be demonstrated. It is considered that a BNP government should fund further research and development of this potentially large energy source, with efforts focusing on reducing the cost of closed systems and using waste carbon dioxide and waste heat from power stations to fuel the process. Algae must be considered against other potentially high-yielding sources, such as solar/nuclear thermochemical fuel production.

It is entirely possible that future developments in nuclear energy and especially high temperature nuclear reactors will allow most of the UK's electricity, transport energy, heat and industrial chemicals to be produced. Under these conditions, bioenergy would be limited to food production, materials production and perhaps a small amount of electricity produced by energy from waste.

It is considered that a BNP government should limit agrofuel schemes, which focus on harvesting energy from food crops on arable land. These energy sources should be limited to no more than a carefully defined fraction of arable land. Due to the poor energy balance of arable crops, there is some doubt as to whether it is worthwhile considering them as fuel feedstock at all. Food will always be more valuable than vehicle fuel on a pound for pound basis.

The principal benefits of coppice, miscanthus, marine biomass, algae and waste to energy, is that these sources can contribute to our energy supply without reducing food supply. This is a virtue of the fact that they do not necessarily require arable land to produce good yields. Crop wastes provide a secondary product from arable land that would otherwise go to waste, so it makes sense to use it for energy purposes, as it cannot contribute to food supply.

Scotland's First School of Terror?

Glasgow BNP's Charlie Ballie comments on proposals for a Muslim-only primary school.

Proposals are afoot to establish a Primary school for Muslims within Glasgow Central Mosque. It is proposed that the morning lessons are for Koranic learning and afternoon lessons will follow "The Scottish Curriculum for Excellence."

We must ask why these innocent souls are only being allowed to follow excellence for half of their time table? Further, it is proposed that school fees will be financed from a levy on the Child Benefit of each pupil, with a discount being permitted for the third and fourth siblings. A small comfort to local Glaswegians is that the plans will be postponed if there is not enough interest in the proposal as apparently previous schemes have faltered over the past decade.

This is in direct contradiction to the policies of introducing non-denominational Schools in Glasgow, in order to address the problem of Protestant and Catholic sectarianism. Why introduce Separatism on Islamic religious grounds? We also learn that in the idyllic Scottish town of Huntly, primary pupils were given a demonstration of finding East by compass in order to find the direction of Mecca for Muslim prayer, and that Mosque visits are also being introduced to school excursions! In protest, many parents are withdrawing their consent for such trips.

We are a Christian civilisation in Britain and will receive no benefit from these seditious proposals by self seeking, Islamic malcontents and would-be 'colonisers' of our homeland. Are Finsbury Park Mosque and the many other havens of Islamic malice of benefit to Britain?

SNP SUPPORTS THE MOSQUE

The traitorous Alex Salmond SNP has stated his support for the Islamic Primary School initiative in Glasgow, having of course to depend on Muslim votes for his many SNP candidates from the Islamic community. No doubt this political cabal of opportunists, with a single seat majority in the Holyrood Executive would deliver Scotland into the hands of an Islamic, Kosovo style Republic of 'New Scots' when they have destroyed the Union of our British Nation with the criminal folly of their independence agenda.

Foreign faiths and creeds have no place in Britain. The promises made by our self-seeking politicians are merely gilded leaf which casts to fall on us of native breed! There must be no relenting in our vigorous opposition to all attempts at the Islamification of our country and we must deny any comfort to the principles or ideas of anti British liberalism, which would promote our destruction. For more info: www.bnp-scotland.co.uk



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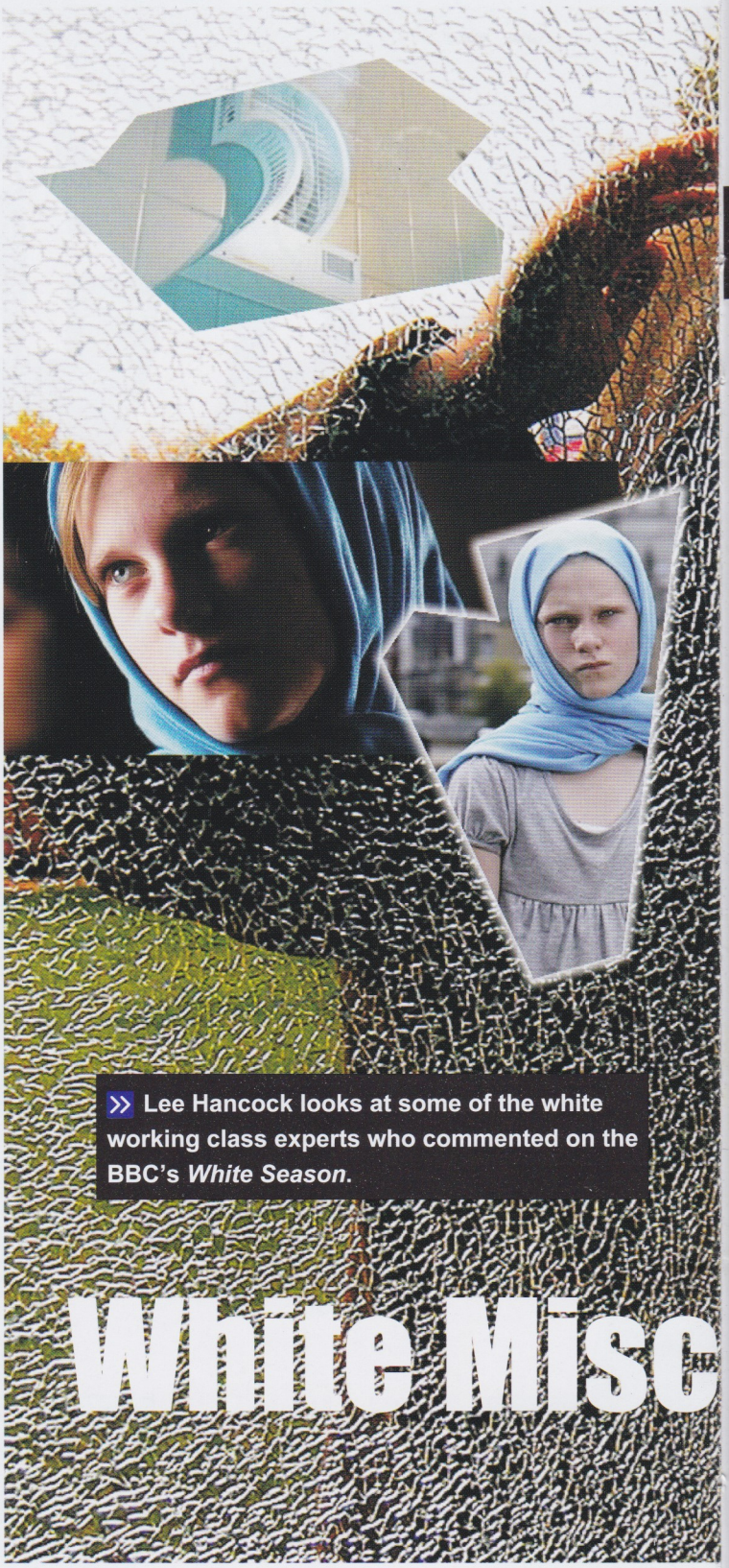


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» Lee Hancock looks at some of the white working class experts who commented on the BBC's *White Season*.

White Misc

Some people think that all is well in the UK, and that we whites always get a fair crack of the whip and it's right and proper to decry the British National Party because it keeps on whinging about the indigenous white people of Britain being hard done by. The BNP's point of view is obviously very silly because there are only a few immigrants here and no way will they try and take over our country. Well, for those of the above persuasion, (admittedly, hopefully not the readers of this publication) if the following doesn't force them to pull their heads out of the sand, then I doubt anything will.

I am sure regular *Identity* readers will be familiar with the recent *White Season* set of programmes on BBC2. If one was cynical, one would say that this was a pathetic, patently see-through attempt by the liberal zealots at the BBC to try and stem the flood of people turning to the BNP in droves by pretending to actually care two hoots about the vast majority of the licence fee payers. For those who aren't so cynical, and seriously think that the BBC is actually on your side, then please put your heads back in the sands, there are some lions coming.

Being BNP members, I'm sure that we didn't expect, for one single moment, a series of programmes produced by the Bolshevik Broadcasting Corporation or the Blatantly Biased Corporation (take your pick) to cause anything less than the utmost apoplexy amongst the repulsive, self-loathing band of quite appalling pond life that we, with a deeper shade of irony than most, refer to as the "ruling elite."

SENSIBLE & MATURE DEBATE!

After all, it did have the word "white" in its title; guaranteed to get a good bit of "sensible and mature debate" going. Cue much navel gazing by suburban liberals, letters to the *Guardian* by Caucasian Bob Marley aficionados and all round indignant outrage by hordes of chinless wonders. Well, perhaps somewhere out there, in a nation that is (at least if we judge things empirically as opposed to doctrinally) a predominantly white nation, there is one outlet that will indeed expose *White Season* as a cynical ploy and stand up for the white people of this country. And indeed there is - well, it gives a good appearance at times of doing so. This particular bastion of white solidarity is called *The Evening Standard*. Yes, our capital's leading newspaper poured much scorn on these programmes and had much to say about the way that it portrayed the indigenous people of this country. I can do no better than to quote the article in full:

"BBC attacked over 'insulting' focus on white working class" By Amar Singh and Alex Stephens

"The BBC is facing a barrage of criticism over its season of programmes about the white working class. Politicians, industry figures and campaigners have lambasted the corporation for airing racist views and portraying working class Britons as 'obsessed with race.'

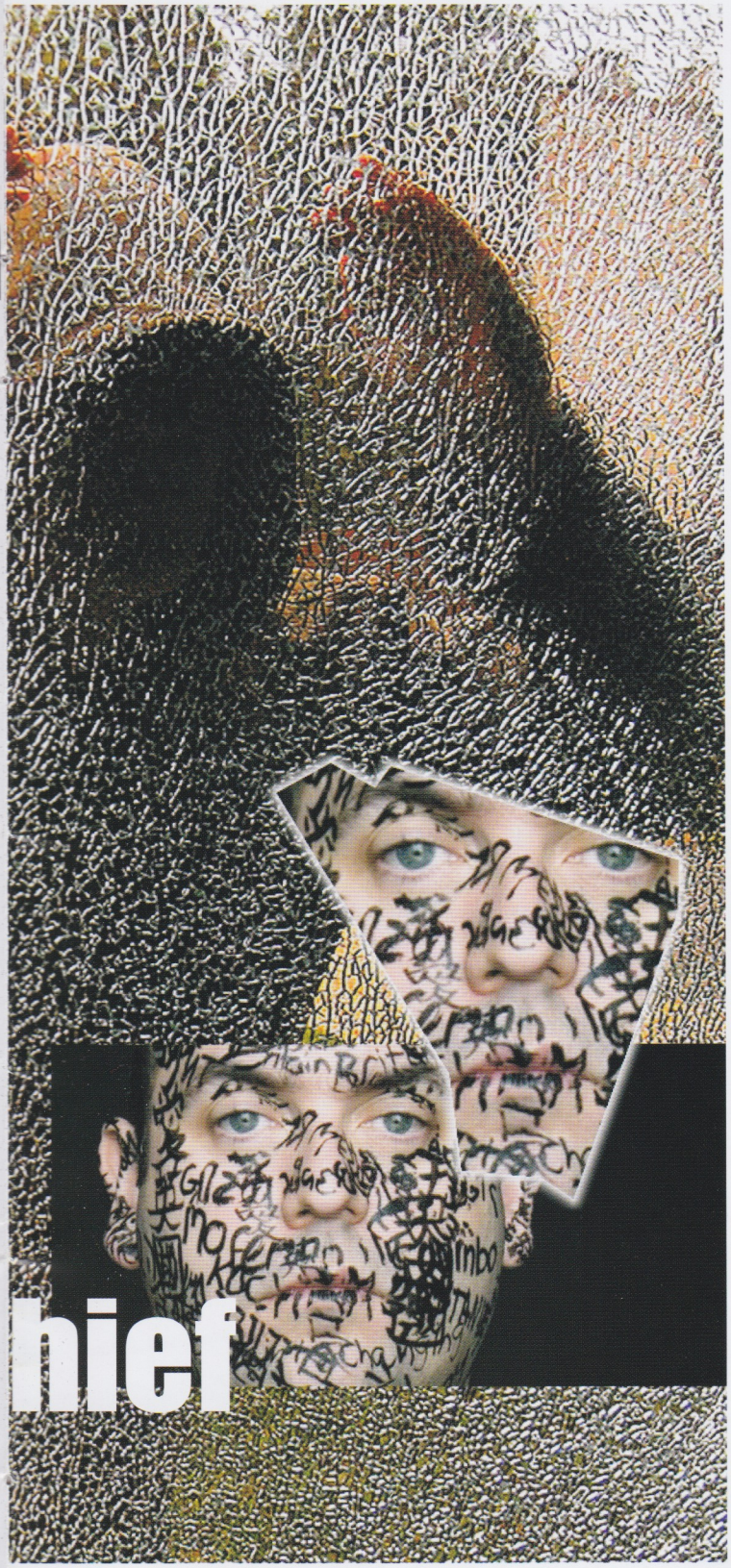
"Tomorrow's segment of the White season features Barking BNP member 'Dave' who brands a Nigerian a 'dog.' Parminder Vir, an award-winning TV producer and former BBC executive, said: 'It's insulting to white working class people really as the season is based on the assumption that they are obsessed with race. I thought these programmes would give a balanced insight into the aspirations and challenges that people face every day - it doesn't and it is a missed opportunity. It certainly doesn't celebrate white working-class culture'."

Dave was shown handing out leaflets and saying: "There's a difference between us and them. They are not interested in our culture and I am not interested in their culture." He describes the Nigerian father of his daughter's child as a 'dog' and tells her: "I'd prefer you to meet one of your own but you have a preference for sunburnt people." Cyriac Maprayil of the East London Human Rights Commission said:

"The BBC are giving too much importance to the BNP for the sake of rousing controversy and appearing provocative. In reality, they appeal to very few people and a public service broadcaster should not give them a platform."

Kulveer Ranger, the Tory party's vicechairman for cities, said: "The BBC have got it wrong and seem stuck in the Seventies with this preoccupation with race. The concerns of white working-class people are the same as those of many Britons of all backgrounds and colours."

A BBC spokeswoman said: "If you are white working class you are at the sharp end of the effects of immigration and the subjects of these programmes have come about through surveying people in 2005. We found white working class British people felt disenfranchised and *EastEnders* characters or Vicky Pollard didn't



accurately portray them."

Now, have you noticed anything a bit off with the above story, something a bit peculiar that you can't quite put your finger on? A nagging doubt at the back of your mind that something in that article isn't quite ship-shape and Bristol fashion? Where exactly is this "barrage of criticism" coming from?

Well let's start at the beginning. The reporters who published such a worthy piece were Alex Stephens and Amar Singh. Now call me an old rascist if you will, but I'm guessing Mr. Singh isn't what one would be called an "indigenous" Briton. After a bit of basic research (his visage was on the *Standard* website in all its glory) Mr. Singh is indeed a gentleman of Asian extraction. (Who incidentally penned the equally charming essay available on the *Standard* website about the BBC's *White Season* entitled "Working Class Britain is not all White. The BBC Remains Woefully Out of Touch." And yes, said essay is as nauseating as it sounds.)

The next person the *Standard* asked about the trials and tribulations of being White in multicultural Britain is one Parminder Vir, an award-winning TV producer and former BBC executive. Again, I guessed that this person's name probably wasn't representative of the Christian names of the descendents of Hengest and Horsa, so I looked up this particular "voice of White Britain" as well.

As it turns out, Ms. Vir was born in the Punjab in India and came to the UK when she was 10 years old. And obviously this lady is quite qualified to talk about the British way of life, seeing as she has been awarded one of our highest honours, an OBE. So her statement "It's insulting to white working class people really as the season is based on the assumption that they are obsessed with race" isn't actually an offensively patronising statement by an Asian who has no concept of what it is to be White in modern Britain. It's actually a pronouncement from a pillar of society. Isn't it good to know that the trials and tribulations that you face in this country are being given free voice by a lady who wasn't even born in this country?

So, on to usual suspect No. 3, Cyriac Maprayil of the East London Human Rights Commission. Mr. Maprayil is an Afro-Caribbean gentleman of advancing years. But it is clear that during his long life he has attained much wisdom, as is evident from his comment about the BBC's coverage of the BNP. "A public service broadcaster should not give them a platform." Thank goodness for the sage-like intelligence of Cyriac. Because otherwise we lesser mortals might be wondering whether the term "public service broadcaster" would in fact suggest that the BBC has a duty to cover all shades of opinion held by the general public, not just that deemed suitable by an unelected partisan busybody like Mr. Maprayil.

And last, but by no means least, I give you Kulveer Ranger, the Tory party's vice-chairman for cities. Well, after looking into Kulveer's credentials as another unofficial spokesperson on all things White in the UK, I was most impressed. The first thing I noticed after seeing his picture was that he had a turban. He's a Sikh. And, get this....he's a Tory! Wow! A posh Asian! Not since the halcyon days of black contestant Derek Laud in the Big Brother house, have we seen such an obvious example of how anyone can get ahead in multicultural Britain if they try and foist themselves on the ruling classes. At least the section of the ruling classes that won't turn the hounds on them, naturally.

WHITE WORKING CLASS PLIGHT

So, our capital's paper saw fit to explore the plight of Britain's white working class in 2008 by asking an exclusively Asian panel. Some readers might be a bit put out by this. A few may sniff the vague pong of irony in the spectacle of asking four non-whites whether it's true that whites in this country haven't got a voice these days. Some might believe that the odd white person might have been consulted to see how things are going from their own personal perspective.

But no, we live in an age of rampant multiculturalism. And it would seem with this article that such things as colour aren't important any more when you're talking about, er, colour. So, given this quite amazing new standard set by *The Standard*, please expect Nick Griffin to be plastered all over the media talking about what honour killings mean to his Islamic brethren, "homeboy" Simon Darby on Newsnight giving his wisdom about black gun crime in his particular "hood" and Richard Barnbrook on Radio Five Live reminiscing about his experiences as a Somalian refugee on the dark streets of London.

British people talking about British concerns. What more can one ask for?

John Bean's Nationalist Notebook



Anne Keen smiles with her hand in your pocket

MPs Still Stalling On Allowancesgate

Although MPs of all parties are claiming an average of £177,000 in expenses each year, on top of their salaries, they are still fighting a rearguard 'allowancesgate' campaign to prevent the disclosure of the details of second home expenses. Led by the Commons Speaker, Michael Martin, there are a total of 14 MPs and former MPs, including Tony Blair and his successor Gordon Brown, Tory leader David Cameron, and the former Lib-Dem leaders, Sir Menzies Campbell, who are resisting attempts to make them divulge what they have been spending the extra allowance of £23,000 a year on.

What is known as the "John Lewis List" of household items, it includes £10,000 kitchens and £6,000 bathrooms. Although it is emphasised that leading Tories as well as Labour chiefs have been eager to claim these items, it must be said that a husband and wife Labour duo take the proverbial biscuit for getting most out of the allowancesgate trough.

The *Sunday Times* of May 25th revealed that the Health Minister Ann Keen insured her 70-year-old husband's life for £430,000, and then claimed the premiums on parliamentary expenses. She took out a "first death" policy with her husband, also a Labour MP, which meant that if one of them died the other would get the payout.

The £867 monthly premiums were submitted as part of their parliamentary expenses, i.e. with the taxpayers to pick up the tab. The couple are already entitled to generous payouts if one of them dies under the Commons pension scheme.

As part of its Allowancesgate exposure programme, the BNP website (www.bnp.org.uk) had previously divulged that this Labour husband and wife team had already claimed £40,000 in expenses between them in a year without submitting a single receipt. The couple did not break any rules in doing this and they were never asked to explain why they needed such expenses.

Two Million Brits Emigrate

According to last month's figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), 3.9 million foreigners arrived in Britain over the past decade, but this figure is thought to be an underestimate because of the fudged approach of recording illegal immigrants and failed asylum seekers who do not return. Hence it was dubbed by some MPs as "not fit for purpose". Labour's much heralded proposals to reduce this inflow have made no apparent impact so far. In consequence Cameron's sole commitment on immigration being to "discuss an immigration policy" mean a Conservative government is hardly likely to be any more successful!

Returning to the ONS latest figures, it showed that whereas half a million immigrants arrived in 2006 (many East Europeans), more than 200,000 Britons emigrated, bringing the total exodus for the past decade to over two million. Many of these would have been voting BNP, because we all know one of the key reasons why they left, even if it is not correct to say so.

ONS figures only go back to 1991, but some historians say the departure of two million Britons in a decade is almost unparalleled in the country's history. According to figures compiled by Jay Winter of Yale University, the last comparable exodus came between 1911 and 1914, when 2.4 million left Britain.

Thirty Schools With Only Ethnic 'Minority' Pupils

In this column we have regularly presented many of the problems aggravated by immigration, e.g. demands on the NHS, housing, aggravation of crime and jobs, and perhaps less occasionally the affect on our children's education.

More government figures released last month showed that more than 30 state schools in England are made up solely of ethnic minority pupils with no white children on the roll. This year's school census found that 27 primaries and four secondaries were entirely non-white.

The schools, which were not identified, are likely to include England's nine state Muslim schools and two state Sikh schools. The remaining 20, all primaries, are likely to be in areas with large ethnic 'minorities'.

Not surprisingly, Trevor Phillips, the chairman of the Equality and Human Rights Commission, pinned the blame for this on the phenomenon of "white flight" from racially mixed areas, saying: "To put it crudely, white parents, particularly, are unhappy about putting children in schools where they think their children are going to be in a minority." (*Sunday Telegraph*, 4th May). What an arrogant person this Marxist immigrant has become! Has he still got that bust of Lenin on his desk?

The same figures revealed that more than 800,000 children do not speak English as their first language. Almost 500,000 in primary schools have English as a second language with a further 350,000 in secondary schools.

Perhaps the most important revelation in these figures, which were recorded in January this year, is that the proportion of primary pupils described as non-white British has risen over a year from 21.9 to 23.3 per cent. In secondary schools, the proportion increased from 18 to 19.5.

Speculators Push Up Oil Price

As Britain and the West faces the worst slump in 70 years the London-based bankers and financiers, who must take much of the blame for the crisis, have taken a record £12.5 billion in bonuses so far this year. This sum would almost match the £15 billion hole that has emerged in the accounts of British banks as a result of the sub-prime collapse centred on US housing loans. Yet most of the bonus money has gone to the very investment



As oil prices rise only the money men benefit

bankers and hedge fund managers involved in that fiasco! As billionaire investor George Soros said, there will be recrimination. "There is a real problem with incentives for the banking and the hedge fund community."

Another problem area for "the hedge fund community" must surely be their involvement with the futures market for oil and food. Hedge funds have piled in and many are making vast returns and are seeing the bet as a sure way to make up some of the losses incurred in recent months. However, for some weeks now financial correspondents have been down-playing their affect on the rising price of crude oil in particular, but also food stuffs. But as *Identity* goes to press, George Sorus has warned that "speculation is increasingly affecting the price", and an article in the *Sunday Telegraph*, May 25th, by Dan Roberts reveals how the hedge fund investors are playing their part in the ever increasing prices we have to pay at the pumps for our petrol and diesel, and also domestic heating oil, apart from this Government's excessive fuel taxes. He writes:

"Some of the biggest money has been made by the investment banks, who act for hedge fund investors and are allowed special exemptions from rules governing the size of speculative commodity investments. It is no surprise to find that some of the biggest supporters of rising oil prices work in the research departments of such banks.

"Arjun Murti of Goldman Sachs is typical of this more sanguine breed, but at least he has form for getting it right. Last year he shot to fame by correctly predicting the "super spike" that would take oil prices to $100. Now he sees a real chance of $200 in six months to two years."

Mr Murti is also quoted with the following, which is a good indication of the mindset of global capitalists. "The energy crisis will not be solved by punishing the big, bad speculator. The fact that tight oil (markets) are attracting large amounts of capital is a good thing. Higher oil prices signal to oil companies the need for greater investment and signal to consumers that they need to demand less. This is the point of capitalism."

So now you know, if you didn't already. Backing it up is this little gem from the same Dan Roberts article:

"I can tell you that I have made a fortune in the past two months", says Charles, an oil futures trader. "This is the free market and I'm exploiting the free market, Long live the free market."

Surely this makes a great case for a Nationalist policy which recognises that although we cannot isolate ourselves completely from the world's money markets, we can modify its effects by retaining and regaining British control of British industry and resources, including financial resources.



Political correctness hits the US banks

How US Banks Avoided the Charge of Racism

Still on the subject of the sub-prime mortgage crisis and the role of the hedge fund investors, an interesting article by Takuan Seiyo appears in the Spring issue of *The Quarterly Review*. He quotes an American newspaper article which read: "The subprime mortgage crisis will cost black and Hispanic homeowners up to $256 billion - the worst financial hit for minorities in modern US history."

The author then goes on in considerable detail to show how multiculturalism and ultra political correctness in the USA over the past 30 years had forced banks to subsidise loans to black Americans and other minorities in order to escape the charge of 'racism'.

They reached the situation, Takluan Seiyo puts it, where:

"Banks started throwing out mortgages as though they were consolation prizes for the poorly educated of shaky employability, or achievement awards for the undisciplined and uneducable with no collateral. Overwhelmingly, these have been 'people of colour'. Presto, many more 'people of colour' could achieve the American Dream; some a few times over, as peoples with no money and no credit were able to buy several houses each, hoping for a quick and profitable flip."

Now you know what led to the mortgage lenders going bankrupt "with the sausage makers - the major financial power houses of America and Europe - writing off tens, eventually hundreds of billions in 'non-performing' assets."

The Quarterly Review, PO Box 36, Mablethorpe, Lincs, LN12 9AB, is edited by Derek Turner, who previously edited the now defunct *RightNow* magazine.

Indian Praise For The British

So many of our children today are taught in school that the British rule in India was based on cruelty, racial persecution and exploitation. As someone who worked in India for a short time just a few years after its independence I can assure readers that although there were some who did indeed stand guilty of these charges, most Indians of post-independence recognise that overall the British Raj helped lay the foundation of a premier nation.

The following is the editorial by Prafull Goradia in the January 2008 issue of the Indian magazine *Jana Sangh Today*. Mr Goradia is a former member of the Indian Parliament.

"The Muslim invaders have mysteriously escaped the stamp of an invader in Hindus' eyes. They stayed for a thousand years; and 60 years ago they took away nearly a third of Hindustan and made it their homeland, called Pakistan. On the other hand, the British ruled for 190 years, did not stay back nor did they take way any territory. Yet, they carry the stigma of an invader. Hindus pat themselves on their back for having waged a freedom struggle and sent back the British in 1947. As a follow up, most of the British street names have been removed; even the names of cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been changed. But not a single name of a Muslim invader whether Qutbuddin, Tughlaq, Lodhi or Babar has been replaced; nor have cities like Allahabad or Ahmedabad undergone renaming.

"The Muslim invaders exploited the land and its revenue to enjoy luxuries, run harems, acquire jewels and build mausoleums. They hardly took any interest in promoting trade or industry and left no surplus for economic development. Due to their negligence, India missed the industrial revolution till after the British initiated modern mining, textile mills, and other manufactures. Obviously, they did so for profit but their ways of governance were such as to being incidental benefits to the country: be they the Railways, Post & Telegraph, the Laws, the Universities et al.

"The curiosity of their officers and scholars (British) led to the discovery of what was ancient Indian civilization which the Hindus themselves had largely forgotten. The Muslim invaders destroyed more of the old and created very little new except monuments. Can it not be concluded that the British earned the stigma of being invaders by so governing India as to teach Indians how to aspire for independence? Whereas, the Muslims browbeat Hindus into accepting them as fellow citizens."

Speakers' Corner

PO Box 97, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 1WT, England. E-mail: identity@bnp.org.uk

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Hope Campaign Contents Were All Fabrication

I noted with interest the 'Hope not Hate' campaign in the town centre on Saturday. I saw Jayne Innes (Labour candidate) proudly wearing her rosette while distributing leaflets at what appeared to be an event where talented young black people were being cynically exploited by the Labour Party/ Searchlight organisation.

As for the content of the leaflets it was all fabrication and easily shown to be so. The only possible 'Hope' that could come from distributing this heinously inaccurate literature would be to foster 'Hate' against members of the British National Party. I personally view this leaflet as incitement to violence.

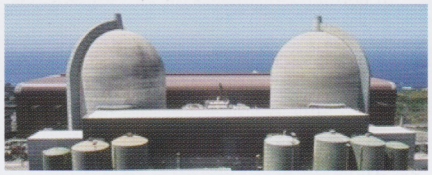
One good point that has arisen from the debacle is that while out leafleting on Sunday, I was approached on two separate occasions by gentlemen of apparent Asian ancestry who agreed with me about the event and continued to discuss local and national BNP policies. It is with great relish that I anticipate representing equally the peoples from all backgrounds who inhabit Stockingford in the council chamber after May 1st.

Martyn Findley
BNP candidate for Barpool Ward, Nuneaton

NOTE: Martyn Findley was elected as the Barpool Ward Councillor together with Darren Haywood for the Camp Hill ward to give the BNP its first two Councillors in Nuneaton & Bedworth - *Editor*

The above letter was published in the North Warwickshire News (Coventry Evening News series). *It was chosen by the Editor as Letter of the Month and the author receives a year's subscription to* Identity.

Nuclear Power



"The Dawn of a Nuclear Age", blared the headlines of *The Guardian* recently, and it proudly boasted of Britain's role in furthering nuclear power for the future. To give you an idea of the enormity of this headline, it is a bit like CND championing a nuclear defence system! But knowing *The Guardian's* close links with New Labour, this has to have been a government propaganda exercise to soften up opinion on nuclear power.

And what does this have to do with the BNP? Well, each and every argument in this article was taken from the article on nuclear power that was published in *Identity* back in June 2004. As always, the BNP leads political opinion and policy, while the other parties trail anything from five to ten years behind. Perhaps Gordon has a secret subscription to *Identity.*

Ralph Ellis
Cheshire

A Managed Revolution

I read with interest Eddy Butler's article "A Managed Revolution" in your March issue. In an otherwise interesting and informative article I was disappointed that he appears to dismiss the dissolution of the monasteries in a rather superficial way. My understanding of the state of the monasteries at that time is that, while some may have been corrupt, most provided a service to the wider community in the form of education, food and the care of the sick and the poor. When the monasteries had gone, there was nowhere where the poor and sick could find help.

Mr Butler also seems to imply that English national sovereignty depended on England being free from the Roman Catholic Church. As far as I am aware Catholics would not see any conflict between supporting national sovereignty and being a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Anne Kingston
Wokingham

A Large & Ugly Erection For Sedgefield



There is a plan to inflict another piece of deviant art upon the unfortunate people of the North East. This time it is for a bizarre giant head which will be over 50 feet tall and will stand ominously on the edge of Newton Aycliffe. It will be a blot on the landscape and will ruin the view from miles around.

The head looks very zombie-like and stands just a few feet short of the equally poor Angel of the North. (I quite like it - *Editor*). Its empty gaze will be consistent with the many derelict industrial units on Aycliffe factory park which it overlooks.

It is designed to look incomplete with bare steelwork. This 'art' will obviously not be to many people's taste and taking into account the imposing "in yer face" size of the erection and the cost involved - estimated at £165,000, I think that it is important that the local council tax payers should have been given a say via a referendum.

I believe that the good people of Newton Aycliffe should be spared this hideous creation. Why not have a sensible sized statue of a patriotic hero or somebody of local importance instead? The North East is gaining a reputation of being a home to degenerate art. People like Joseph Hillier who designed the Aycliffe head should be prohibited from thrusting such

vulgar spectacles in any public space.

Trevor Agnew
County Durham

Fraudulent Voting

Along with my own genuine voting card, in April I received a voting card for a person I made up who I pretended was living at my address. I did this because when I phoned up the Council and told them that although I wanted to be registered to vote, I did not want my name to be put in the public domain. The advice I was given by an unknown Council employee was "just put any name on the form". This got me thinking on how easy it would be to defraud the voting system.

I also remember a friend moving into his flat some years ago and there was a voting card there in the post box for the previous occupier. My friend and I could have used it to vote illegally, although we didn't.

Years ago when I was in a Socialist Workers' Party person's house the guy said he was just off to his friend to vote. I thought this was a bit strange as he should not be voting near here. I since found out that 'Ghost Voting' is standard practice amongst far-left groups. And remember that the BNP's John Rowe in Burnley lost his seat by one vote. One less vote for 'them' would have meant we would have won it!

Ghost Voting can be eliminated by simply having to provide some ID when you go to vote. This is already done in Northern Ireland and several other countries. It should be new policy from us.

John Phillips
Bedfordshire

Editor's Election Prophesy Right



In John Bean's *Nationalist Notebook* in April *Identity* he said of the election to the Greater London Assembly that "one London seat will be a victory". Many of us, hoping for two or more seats, thought he was being a little pessimistic at the time. But he was spot on.

When his article appeared on the BNP website I note that he had added: "Away from London, the BNP percentage of votes must surely rise, but realistically it will be a great success to pick up an extra Councillor in Stoke, Burnley, Yorkshire and East and West Midlands, with a possibility of a breakthrough in Essex." Well, he wasn't far off the mark there. The BNP picked up two in Stoke, held their own in Burnley, gained three in Yorkshire (two new ones in Rotherham), two more - or was it three? in the East Midlands, and the "breakthrough in Essex" came in Thurrock.

What's the Editor's tip for the Euro elections next year? (At the moment I would say two MEPs, but will let you know next March - *Editor*)

F. Ponsonby
London, S.E.

British Caliphites

We always seem to struggle to find a suitable name for our opponents. The term 'liberal left' is far from ideal because the Thought Police who have imposed political correctness in Britain are most certainly not 'liberal'.

Maybe we should coin a new term: 'British Caliphites'. This is defined as: Those whose actions, wittingly or unwittingly, would ultimately result in Britain becoming an Islamic caliphate.

That covers the Lib/Lab/Con parties quite nicely.

Richard Lewthwaite
Manchester

Church Influencing Voting

Whilst reading my local church weekly news letter, I came across an interesting article. It seems that the Bishop of Barking is encouraging all Christians to be 'good citizens' by trying to stop the BNP from gaining seats on the London Assembly (he failed - *Editor*) in the local elections. What right does a Bishop have to try and influence votes?

I was under the impression that the Church of England and British politics were both separate issues. It seems to me that he wants to be seen to be protecting the congregations of numerous immigrants in his diocese.

Christine Grey
East London

Faith Schools & Immigrant Votes

The Secretary of State for Schools has recently launched a crusade to radically expand the number of Faith Schools. Is this the latest attempt by New Labour to buy the votes of ethnic minorities at the taxpayer's expense? Although this country allows people to follow any religion without interference, unlike certain states, this should be a matter for the family home or designated place of worship.

Faith based education where the minds of young impressionable children may be programmed along narrow religious lines, can only increase divisions in society and reinforce segregation. I experienced something like this almost 50 years ago when another boy at a local swimming baths demanded to know what school I attended. My innocent answer brought the response: "You think your religion is better than ours!". At the time I had no idea what he meant, but later realised he was at a 'Faith' school, where his branch of Christianity was made out to be superior to others.

Education should be the same for all, regardless of race or religion.

D. S. Boyes
Leeds

Another Racist Attack



I have heard countless stories from many people about racism against whites but it is rarely reported even in the local press. The attack back in March on the Anglican Priest Canon Michael Ainsworth in East London (and a later attack on another priest) received a few reports in the national media, but if it had been a group of white youths attacking an Imam outside a Mosque it would have been front page of every paper and lead item on every TV and radio news channel for a week or more.

Here is one of many unreported racial attacks. Two months ago a friend of mine was walking down a road in Ilford around 9pm. Three Muslim men and one Muslim woman approached him from the other side of the road. As they were beginning to pass, the three Asian youths crossed the road. One ran towards him and started punching him in the face whilst the other two ran behind him, grabbed his collar, pulled him from behind onto the pavement and kicked him in the face and chest repeatedly.. One of the attackers decided to spit on him afterwards. They then casually walked away laughing and shouting.

My friend is 18 years of age. He described the men to be in their late 20s early 30s, heavily built, dark skin and with Islamic beads. I asked if he reported this to the police and he simply replied: "There is no point". That is it in a nut shell. What would the police have done? Or putting it correctly, what powers do they have to actually do anything about it? The attackers would only have to scream "racism" and get away with it Scot free. (We could fill both these pages with similar letters - *Editor*)

Ryan Dawkins
E-mail

The Economics of Immigration



Immigration in Britain has become such a sensitive and emotional topic, that little is in fact known about the immigrants themselves. Who are they, where do they come from, how well do they do when they get here? Do they benefit the economy? Do they perform better or worse than the indigenous people? What impact do their working practices have?

Believe it or not, despite the millions of words written on the topic, little or no reliable research has been conducted into the facts.

A Channel 4 *Dispatches* programme hosted by Jon Snow made a valiant attempt to clear the muddy waters. In preparation, it commissioned the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) to carry out research and prepare an economic profile of the country's immigrants. The Census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided the data, both are government sources and both are impeccable, although the former are now somewhat out of date.

The IPPR examined the socio-economic (how people live and how they earn their living) characteristics of 25 groups of people who were not born in the country but were now living in the UK as immigrants.

There are 25 different groups of immigrants in the UK with more than 60,000 members. The IPPR selected them and then compared their performance with that of the UK-born population. A difficulty here is that this latter group contains a large number of people who are first generation citizens, that is, their parents are immigrants. They may live in an ethnic community which has retained the characteristics of the country from which it derived. They may be British-born, but they may not be British-bred. The group may have little contact with traditional, mainstream British society. This drawback to the survey must be kept in mind when evaluating the results.

A better study might have looked at the performance of immigrants against their British-born ethnic group and then compared this to the indigenous (white

» This study by Joan Green is not on the rights and wrongs of immigration, but a valuable contribution on its economic effects. It should be made essential reading for anyone, of any political party or none, who wants to see the problems of mass immigration resolved.

native-born) population. Imperfect though such a survey may be, however, it is still the best there is. We seem so scared to examine the subject that the data cannot be broken down any further. We simply do not have the information we need.

MIGRATION FACTS

People have always moved in and out of the UK - although not in the same high numbers as the past twenty years - and until the 1980s the numbers of people immigrating into the country roughly equalled the numbers emigrating to Europe, Canada, Australia, the USA and so on. In about 1986 immigration started to rise and by 1995 had risen markedly. It now stands at over 300,000 a year.

About 100,000 people a year leave the country and so the population grows by about 200,000 a year. These are official figures, taking no account of illegal immigrants, which are estimated to total in excess of half a million. Neither illegal entrants nor people leaving the UK are counted or checked, so the figures are hard to verify.

POPULATION

There are around 53 million native-born British people in the UK and they form 89.93% of the total population.

According to British government figures, the number of British residents born abroad has increased from 2.1 million (4.2% of the population) in 1951 to 4.9 million or (8.3%) in just 50 years. A 2005 report from the Organisation for economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said that 9.7% of the UK population is foreign-born. The British Labour Force Survey says the proportion is 10.1%. There does not seem to be one, definitive number, but if you say immigrants amount to 10% of the population in 2007, you would not be far wrong.

Britain is a very small country, yet according to the OECD figures, the USA - that huge country of immigration, only has a 13% immigrant population - just 3% more than the UK. Switzerland tops the league with over 25% immigrants, but they have to buy their way in with huge financial contributions to that country.

EMPLOYMENT RATES

78% of native-born British are employed, 4% are unemployed and 18% are economically inactive (not employed but not eligible for unemployment insurance. They may be carers or pensioners, or on other benefits).

UK immigrant groups with the highest rates of employment here are Australians - 88%, French - 86%, Canadians - 85%, Polish - 85%, Zimbabweans - 84%, Philippines -84%, South Africans - 84%, Americans - 81%, Ghanaians - 80%.

The bottom five employment performers are:- Iranians - 51%, Pakistanis - 45%, Bangladeshis - 44%, Turks - 41% and Somalians - 19%. Only 10% of Somalis qualify as unemployed, while 71% are inactive.

It must be remembered that many of the bottom group come here as asylum seekers or on visas that do not permit them to work, but it is hard to understand why Indians have a 71% employment rate (with 6% unemployed and 25% inactive) when people with similar backgrounds, such as Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, perform so much worse.

British-born people rank as 10th on the employment table, nine immigrant groups do better and 16 do less well. No distinction is made between British-born of British stock and British-born of ethnic minority or immigrant stock. Some British minority cultures have very few females who traditionally go out to work, others have more. This tends to skew the figures.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Turks are most likely to be self-employed (35%), followed by Pakistanis (33%), Iranians (31%) and Bangladeshis (21%). Somalians again foot the list with less than 3% self-employed. UK-born natives come 15th with 13% self-employed.

STANDARDS OF EDUCATION

On average, British children leave school at 17½ years of age. This puts them way down in 18th position out of 26 on the education league tables. Most of our immigrants spend more time in education. The Portuguese have the least years (leaving at 16½ years) followed by the Jamaicans (17). Top of the list are the French (leaving education, on average, at 21½ years of age), the Americans (21), the Nigerians (21), Canadians (21), Iranians (21) and the Poles (20).





AVERAGE PAY AND HOURS WORKED

Despite the fact that the Poles have, on average, a longer period in education than most other groups, they earn the least - an average of only £7.50 an hour. This is, of course, made up with various working tax credits and benefits. In common with other EU citizens, the children's allowance is paid to them at the British rate whether their children live in Britain or elsewhere.

The Poles seem to come out on top on work ethic, working on average 41½ hours a week. Only the Americans beat them, working 42 hours a week. The South Africans work 41 hours, the Australians 40½, the French 40 and the native-born British 36½, coming 19th out of 25. Bangladeshis work least, with 32 hours, Somalis work 33 hours and Iranians 34.

Pay varies greatly according to ethnic group. After Poles, the Somalis foot the list with an average of £7.90 per hour. The Portuguese average £8.10 an hour. Top of the list, the Americans earn £17.10 an hour, the Canadians £15.60, the Australians £15.20 and the native Brits come in 13th with £11.10 an hour.

MigrationWatch has estimated that an immigrant who lives, works and then retires in the UK needs to earn £27,000 a year and pay taxes of £7,600 a year to fund his retirement, and health and education needs for himself and his family. On this basis only the top earners (USA, Canada, Australia, South Africa) are paying their way. The average Brit earns £21,250 (15th out of 26 on the league table) not enough to pull his weight on MigrationWatch figures.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

One percent of native-born UK residents claim unemployment-related benefits. This places them 5th on the list of 25 groups. Less than 1% of Poles, Americans, Australians and South Africans claim these benefits. 5% of Bangladeshi, Somalian and Iranian immigrants do so, in addition to their large percentage of inactive members.

Almost no Americans claim income support. One percent of Philippine, Polish, French, Australian groups do so, 2% of

Canadians, South Africans, Chinese groups do so. 3% of Zimbabwean, Ghanaian, Italian, Sri Lankan, Kenyan and Indian groups do so. 4% of British-born residents claim income support, as against 39% of Somalis, 21% of Turks and 11% of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis.

6% of British-born residents claim sickness or disability benefits. 10% of Pakistanis do so, 9% of Cypriots, 8% of Kenyans, 8% of Irish, 8% of Jamaicans and 7% of Somalis. By contrast, no Poles, and only 1% each of Phillipines, Americans, French, Nigerians, Portuguese and Zimbabweans do so.

CHILD BENEFIT

10% of Americans and 12% of Poles and Irish claim child benefit, whereas 40% of Somalis do so. This compares with an average of 14% of UK-born people.

SOCIAL AND COUNCIL HOUSING

80% of Somalis live in social housing, followed by 49% of Turks and 41% of Bangladeshis. 17% of British-born do so, making them 15th out of 25 to qualify for this scarce privilege.

THE LONG TERM VIEW

Looked at over a ten year period, 1996-2006, Canadians, Australians, South Africans, Zimbabweans and the French have a consistently high rate of employment. Ten years ago UK-born residents performed 9th in the league and a year ago they had moved down to 10th. The groups from Somalia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Turkey - again - performed least well over the 10-year period.

Because it is important for the long term future of the country to assess how well immigrant's children perform economically, British-born people were divided into 15 ethnic groups and examined over a 10-year period. White (indigenous) British and other (European) white groups account for nearly 89% of the population and have 79% and 78% employment rates respectively. Few other groups achieve this





rate and none exceed it.

Over this 10-year period, mixed white and black Caribbean British formed 0.4% of the population and had a 65% employment rate, which is lower than the (British-born) black Caribbeans who have a 70% employment rate. These again are lower than the mixed African British who are 0.1% of the population with a 74% employment rate while the black African British have a 66% employment rate. Other groups are:- mixed Asian-British 78%, Indian 75%, Chinese 75%, Pakistani, 49%, Bangladeshi 45% and other Asian 68%. The figures for self-employment range from 27% for the Pakistani community to 6% for mixed white and black Africans.

From 1996 - 2006 the highest average hourly earners were mixed/other (£12.10 per hour) and mixed white and Asian (£12.00 per hour). Bangladeshis were the lowest earners (£9.40) followed by mixed Caribbeans and Black Africans (£9.50).

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Dividing children into 18 categories, school performance by ethnic group shows that children of Chinese immigrants are over 10 points ahead of the average pupil, with Sri Lankan and Indian children 3 and 4 points behind the leaders. White British children are 1 point ahead of the average, coming 9th out of 18. At the other end of the scale, children of Portuguese descent are 32% below average (it should be noted that many 'Portuguese' immigrants are in fact from Portugal's former African colonies - *Editor*), Turkish 23.6% below, Somali 22.8% below, Jamaican 15% below and Pakistani 11% below.

When results are adjusted for income levels, the Chinese come out even better. 81% of these children who are in receipt of free school meals, get 5 or more GCSE subjects grades A to C. 55.1% of white British children do so. 34.6% of mixed race children, 58.7 of Asian children, 44.7% of black children and 54% of other ethnic groups do so. The average for all children is 55% but it falls to the lot of Romany/Gypsy children to foot the table with 14.7%. Girls do significantly better than boys (up to 10% difference) in all categories.

CONCLUSIONS

How immigration impacts on the UK economy is of vital concern to anyone interested in the future of this country. This report makes it quite clear that while some groups make a valuable contribution, others are mere passengers along for the ride. On most criteria some groups do better on average than the UK-born population and make a valuable contribution. These groups include the Americans, Australians, Canadians, South Africans and the French, among others. There are other groups who rank consistently lower and these include Somalis, Bangladeshis, Portuguese, Iranians and Turks.

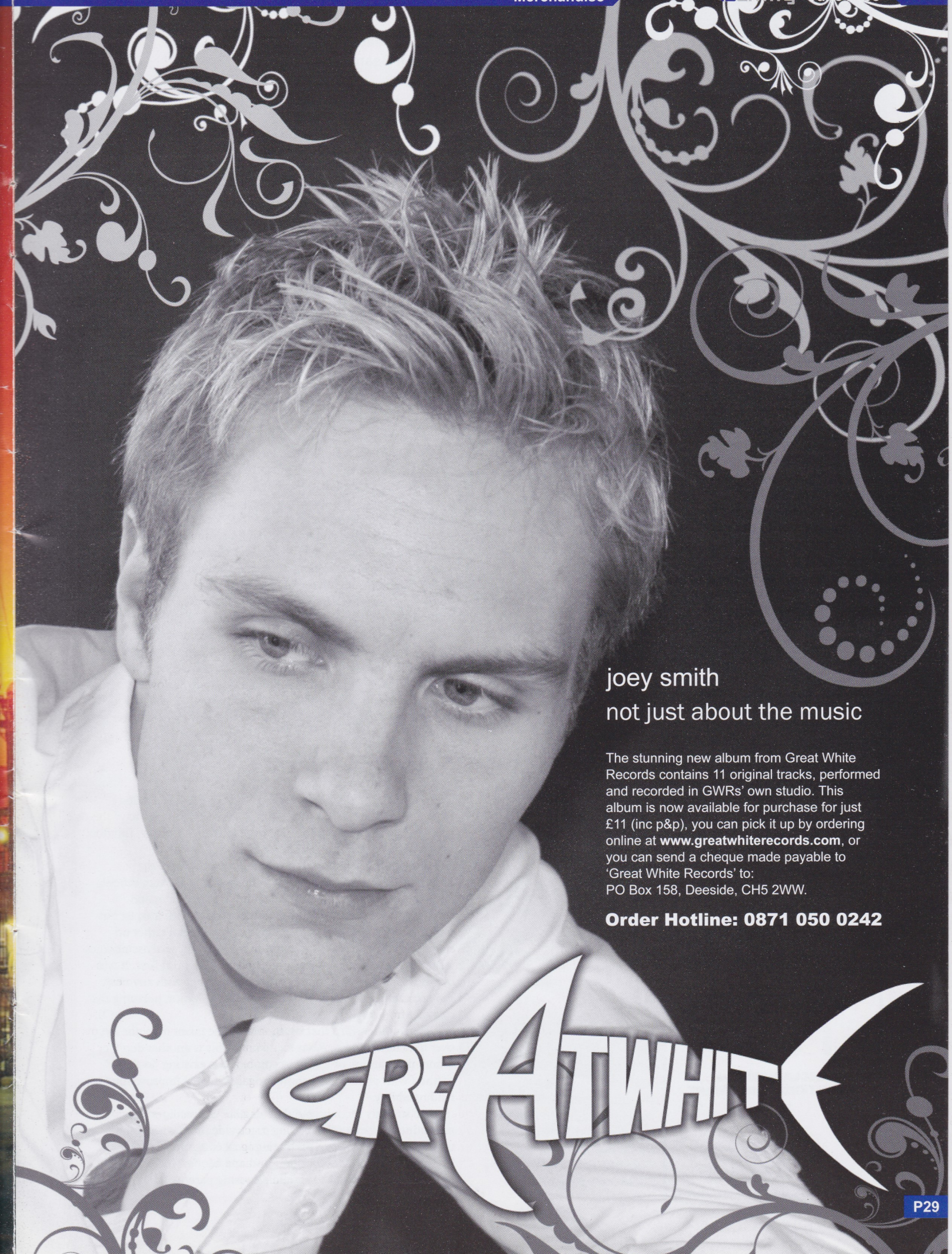
This is not a study of the rights and wrongs of immigration, nor of its morality. It acknowledges that an economic contribution is not the only criteria by which to judge an immigrant group.

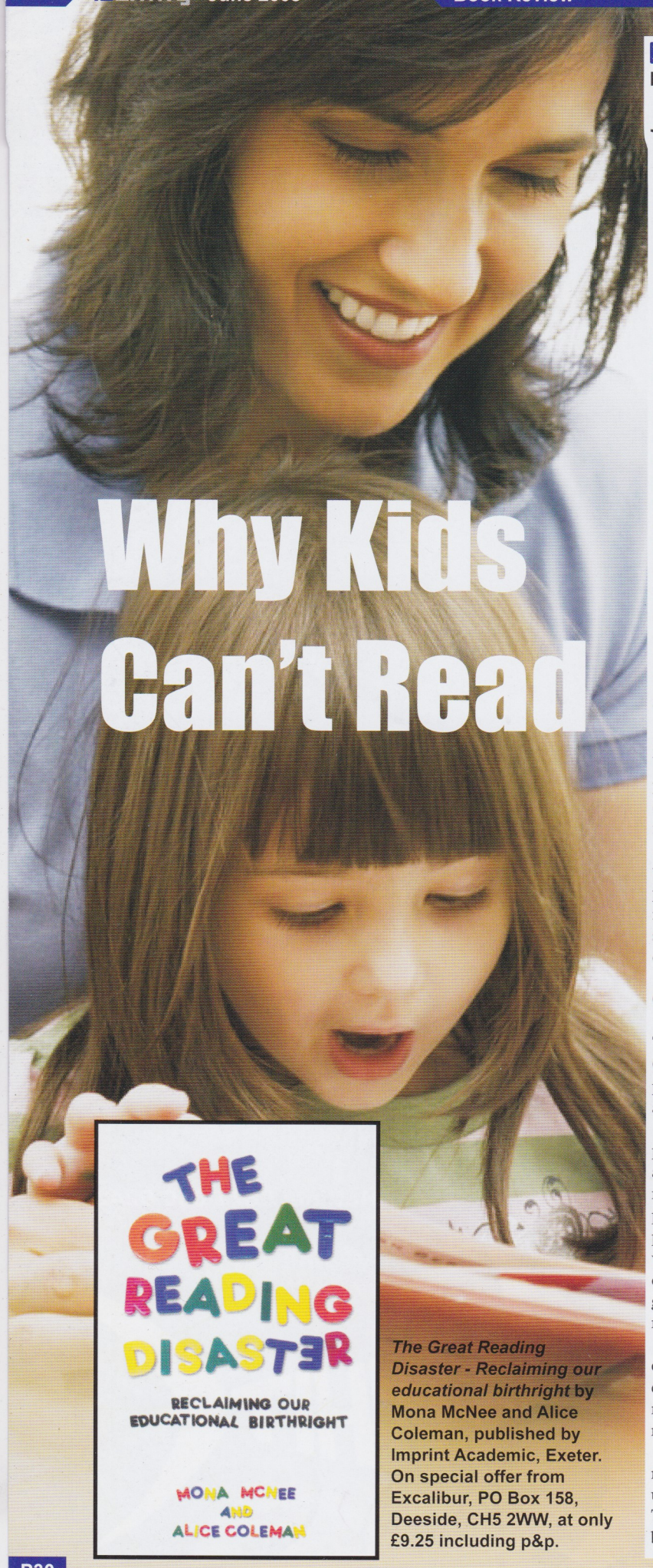
In a welfare state in which all are equally entitled to draw on the benefits based on need, all must be equally responsible for making a contribution based on ability. Either the principle works both ways or it does not work at all. If a balance is to be maintained then the facts must be known because, if more people draw out than pay in, the system will slowly, surely and inevitably collapse.

Using this information, it may be high time to assess which groups we can afford to admit and what contribution the nation has a right to expect from those who freely choose (and may cross half the world) to come here.

At the very least, UK citizens have the right to expect that immigrants contribute as much and perform as well as the average indigenous person. The IPPR report suggests that discrimination in the labour market accounts for some groups doing worse than others. With Indians consistently outperforming Bangladeshis and Pakistanis and with Nigerians and Ghanaians consistently doing the same to Somalis, I do not feel that this argument holds water.

The report concludes that migrants also contribute in wider social and cultural terms and lists as benefits diverse cuisine, richer arts and culture and increased sporting success. Set against increased lawlessness, gang warfare, organised crime, terrorism, lack of housing, lengthening NHS waiting lists, social fracturing, general overcrowding and the gagging of free speech, those contributions appear a poor exchange for what we have lost


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Why Kids Can't Read

The Great Reading Disaster - Reclaiming our educational birthright **by Mona McNee and Alice Coleman, published by Imprint Academic, Exeter. On special offer from Excalibur, PO Box 158, Deeside, CH5 2WW, at only £9.25 including p&p.**

The Great Reading Disaster reviewed by John Bean

When Tony Blair chanted "Education, Education, Education" as being at the hub of New Labour's policies, it was probably one of the few times in his political life that he was being sincere. Yet the results over the last 12 years have been a disaster, centred on the inability of half of our children entering secondary school still being unable to read, which has held back all aspects of their subsequent education right through to university level.

In Victorian times nowhere near as much was spent, pro rata, on education, yet it left less than one per cent of British pupils illiterate. They were taught to read, as children were ever since the alphabet was invented 3,000 years ago, by the phonic method. This equates letters with their sounds and blends them together to build up words; a classic example being c a t = cat. The children then soon learn that just changing one letter changes the word, e.g. from 'cat' to 'cot', and a little later that the letters in 'pins' can be rearranged to make 'nips', 'spin', 'pips' and 'snip'. But with the coming of the post-war crypto-marxist world 'progressive' educationalists dismissed phonics as old-fashioned. In its place they introduced the whole-word method, which also became known as 'look-say'. Instead of the simple method of building up words with phonics (individual letter sounds lead to correct spellings), 'look-say' is sheer memorising of word-shapes. That might be alright with distinctive shapes in initial words, such as 'elephant', but progress soon stalls when young pupils meet similarly shaped words, such as 'cat' and 'cot', which leads to guessing, then confusion and the pupil becoming disheartened.

Mona McNee, who has spoken on this important subject at several BNP members' meetings in the North of England, has been a tutor since the '70s and has led the fight to bring the phonics method back into school use. This included teaching 360 dyslexics to read where the 'look-say' method had failed miserably. This courageous lady's phonic reading scheme, *Step by Step*, was rejected by publishers because our education authorities would only allow 'look-say' in the schools. So she printed it privately and most families found that it usually completed reading instruction within about three months. To date she has sold 21,000 copies and the latest version is available from her at only £5.

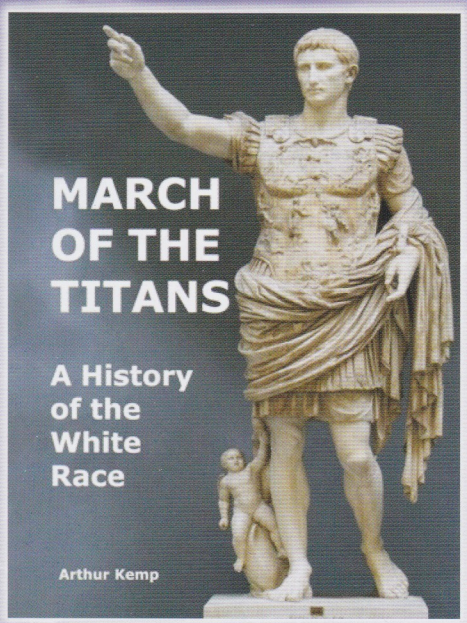
CONSPIRACY AT WORK

The co-author of *The Great Reading Disaster*, Professor Alice Coleman, worked with Mona McNee for over ten years to produce this major work. She lectured at King's College, London, and conducted several major researches.

Both authors encountered many instances where the progressives acted in a conspiratorial manner to prevent schools and other bodies rejecting the failed 'look-say' system and reverting to phonics. Margaret Thatcher had shown interest but progressive civil servants and LEAs made sure that either no progress was made or that a hybrid system called analytic phonics was tried. Like 'look-say' this told children the word first. It was doomed to failure and quietly dropped, together with any more governmental interest in phonics when John Major, pursuing the role of Mr Nice Guy, took over.

The authors warn that we should not be taken in by the hype over the recent *Back to Basics* campaign. This is another dog's dinner programme of trying to combine the existing 'look-say' method with phonics and shows no signs of real improvement on reading ability.

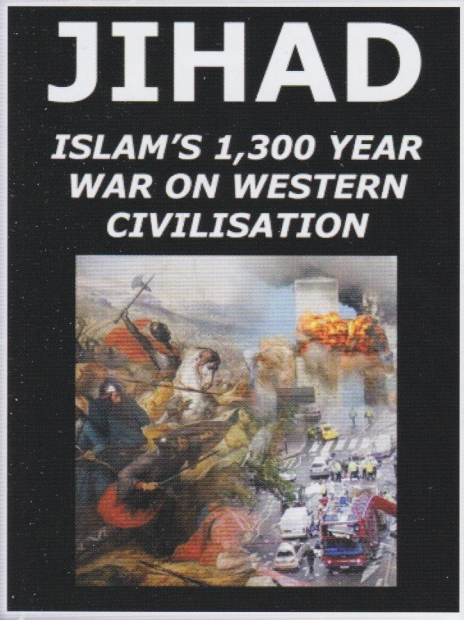
We strongly recommend that all BNP Councillors should make this book essential reading to provide them with much useful information when discussing local educational problems. They should spend another fiver and add Mona McNee's first book, *Step by Step*, and so should all young parents.



March of the Titans: A History of the White Race

By Arthur Kemp

The complete and comprehensive history of the White Race, spanning 350 centuries of tumultuous events. Revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires - that all civilisations rise and fall according to their ethnic homogeneity and nothing else - a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. A revolutionary new view of history and of the cause of the crisis facing modern Europe, this will change your understanding of history, race and society. *Paperback, 596 pp, £25.25 inc*



Jihad: Islam's 1,300 Year War on Western Civilisation

By Arthur Kemp

For centuries, violent Muslims have been trying to capture Europe for Islam. Sweeping out from its origin in Saudi Arabia, Islam has expanded through violent conquest into North Africa, the Middle and Near East and very nearly into Europe itself, attacking through Spain, Italy, and the Balkans. Each time, the Islamic hordes were turned back by a united European military effort. Today, the Islamic invasion is not being carried out with sieges, scimitars, or cannon, but rather by immigration, birth rates, and demographics. Given current trends, Europe is set to be overrun before the end of this century. *Paperback, 62 pp, £8.95 inc p&p.*

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an importer. Given the soaring global cost of grain, the whole process must be subsidised. Most of the existing EU food-to-fuel programmes would appear to be energy sinks rather than energy producers. Producing ethanol in this way probably has more to do with the Common Agricultural Policy deliberately destroying food in order to keep prices high.

The production of rapeseed for biodiesel production will yield an average 1.45 tonnes of biodiesel per hectare under UK conditions. The UK has approximately 5.7 million hectares of arable land. If all of this land were used to produce biodiesel at average yields, about 20% of our present consumption of 45 million tonnes per year could be met. Producing fuel in this way would therefore meet only a small part of our fuel needs, whilst using vast swathes of land that could be producing food.

CONCLUSIONS

Biofuels have the potential to provide a significant source of energy for post-peak oil Britain. This energy can be provided in the form of liquid fuels, direct heat, electricity, biogas, synthesis gas or as biologically based plastics and other such materials. It is immediately clear from the examination that apart from algae, no bio energy source is capable of replacing more than a fraction of the fossil fuel energy that we presently use. If 10% of the UK were covered with sustainably managed Short Rotation Woodland, we could use it to meet perhaps 15% of our present electric power consumption and 10% of our vehicle fuel consumption. Coastal seaweed farms may eventually provide a significant resource. This is especially the case if significant investments are made in the development of enclosed lagoons needed to achieve good yields. Capital costs will be high due to the scale of engineering required, but completed lagoons will be a permanent fixture, which could continue to provide a fuel source for decades or centuries into the future. A study of marine biomass energy sources will be needed before the practicality of this concept can be gauged, but it would appear reasonable that 20% of UK vehicle fuel could be provided from one million hectares of enclosed lagoon.

Biogas from waste could usefully supply the 5% of domestic energy needed for cooking and perhaps another half of the 20% of domestic energy consumed for water heating. Although there are other wastes and biomaterials that could be brought to bear (and are difficult to quantify) it would appear unrealistic to assume that biogas could replace more than a small proportion (10% perhaps) of the 1200TWh of natural gas consumed by the UK in 2006. The general impression that one gets when examining bio-energy, is that it would work well if the UK had perhaps one-third of its present population. The growth of native biofuels must therefore take place in combination with an effort to greatly reduce total fuel consumption. These efforts should focus on the following:

1. An expansion of nuclear and non-biomass renewable electricity sources to reduce chemical (at present fossil) fuel consumption in power stations. The focus should be to phase out natural gas first, as it is the most politically precarious fuel.

2. An expansion of small-medium size combined heat and power biomass electricity generation, as backup for growing intermittent renewable electricity sources.

3. Transport (Short term) Fuel conservation measures - carpooling schemes, tyre pressure checks, compressed workweek (fewer trips to and from work), speed limit restrictions, improved driver training, telecommuting.

4. Transport (Medium term) - Efforts to greatly improve vehicle fuel economy,

